

CITROEN PROUD
TO BE CALLED
FORD OF FRANCE

Only One Eiffel Tower and
Citroen Has It—Appreci-
ates Value of Advertising

HAS EDUCATED NEW
TYPE OF WORKINGMAN

French Wage of \$2 Day Com-
pares With American \$6 or
\$8—400 to 500 Cars Daily

This is the fifth in a series of
interviews with a number of
the most distinguished statesmen in
Europe. The first, which appeared
in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
on Jan. 6, was with Viscount Cecil;
the second, on Jan. 13, with Dr.
Gustave Stresemann; the third,
Jan. 20, with André Tardieu; the
fourth, on Jan. 27, with Benito Mus-
solini. The others include: Dr. Hjalmar
Schacht, Dr. Eduard
Heine, Lord Curzon, and Prof.
Thomas G. Masaryk.

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

PERHAPS the best place in all
Paris whence to observe it is
from the broad window which
forms one whole side of Sisley Hud-
dleston's otherwise book-lined studio
at the top of a house in the Boul-
vard Raspail. Sit there of an even-
ing as the dusk falls over Paris,
blotting out the stately domes, the
tiled roofs, the grotesque chimneys.
Lights twinkle in the distance.
A brighter gleam tells the oriented
eye where the bright lights of the
Place de l'Opera are illuminating the
more commonplace ways of the tour-
ists, while in the distance Mont-
martre invites with a riotous glare.
Suddenly in the middle distance
a jagged flash of lightning, not un-
like the one wherewith Cecil de Mil-
le puts the celestial stamp upon the
tablets of stone in the "Ten Jack
mandments," strikes the eye. Unlike
real lightning, this is static; not
blazing and instantaneously disap-
pearing, but holding its position for
a moment or two as though prefacing
some supernatural message. And, in-
deed, after a brief period of pyro-
techny letters of fire appear seem-
ing to reach from the altitude of
the house tops to the celestial
south. One by one the letters ap-
pear—C I T R O E N—and with the
completion of that mystic word the
lights blink out and Paris is left
to ponder on the symbol.

with the rock of Gibraltar by means
of illustrated advertisements, that
tourists from "the States" have been
known to sit unimpressed as their
ships steamed by that British strong-
hold, failing to recognize it for lack
of the word "Citroen." The "Henry
Ford of France" is making the
Eiffel Tower his own—not by claim-
ing a purely fictitious association as
does the insurance company with the
rock, but by decorating it with the
undecorative "Citroen" with the
name which is as well known to
France as Ford is to the United
States. By day the effect is only to
make the great iron spire uglier
than it has ever been, but by night
the spectacle is beautiful, impres-
sive, artistic even, although it is
conceived in that same spirit of ad-
vertising blash which puts lines of
red gnomes in fields beside our rail-
roads in an effort to persuade the
American flapper to chew more gum
than she does already.

It is perhaps the greatest advertis-
ing monopoly in the world. There is
only one Eiffel Tower and Citroen
has it. If Ford could proclaim his

(Continued on Page 8, Column 1)

MEXICO DISARMING FARMERS

MEXICO CITY—Work of disarm-
ing the agrarian elements in many
parts of the Republic has been be-
gun by federal authorities, it is an-
nounced through the Secretariat of
War and Marine. The farm popula-
tion was given arms and military
equipment during the revolt last
October to maintain order in the
absence of adequate guards in many
sections.

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Symbol of Cars Across the Seas



HENRY FORD AND ANDRE CITROEN

ALBERTA SEEKS
LOWER RATES
FOR ITS COALUnited Farmers Argue Case
for the Province Before
Prime Minister

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA—An appeal to the Gov-
ernment for a statutory rate of \$6.50
per ton for the transporting of Al-
berta coal to the markets of central
Canada was made by E. J. Garland of
the United Farmers of Alberta group,
yesterday in the course of his ad-
dress. He argued that the Board of
Railway Commissioners had erred in
fixing the total cost at \$10.07, that
Sir Henry Thornton, President of
the Canadian National Railways,
himself said it could be done at a
profit for \$9, while it was the con-
viction of the Alberta group, arrived at
after long deliberation, that the
railroads were not paying their
share of the cost.

However, he was asking that the
rate be fixed at \$6.50, thus providing
the railroads with a safe working
margin without the help of govern-
ment subsidies. In the interests of
the coal miners of Alberta he urged
that at least a temporary low rate
should immediately become law. It
was no use, he said, to entreat over
natural resources if they were to re-
main undeveloped.

Members of the farmer group
headed by Mr. Garland argued their
case before the Prime Minister, and
it is understood that trial shipments
will be made this summer in order
to ascertain the facts.

The Opposition is attacking the
Government's claims to Canada's at-
tainment of a position of equal status
within the Empire. C. H.
Cahan, Conservative from Montreal,
enlarged upon the arguments of his
opponent, E. B. Bennett, as to the
absurdity of pretending to power and
responsibility that the country did
not actually possess. The Parlia-
ment of Great Britain had jurisdic-
tion which was denied to Canada, as
when it came to declaring war, legal
protection in foreign countries and
anywhere beyond the three-mile
limit at sea, and he suggested that
the Government might appoint a
commission of advisory experts who
would devise means whereby "Can-
ada would be kept in proper asso-
ciation and relationship with Great
Britain and the other parts of the
Empire." Equal status, he said in
conclusion, was an ideal for which
all Canadians should strive and to
which they would eventually attain.

Aurora Borealis

Now Made to Order

Display Like Northern Lights

to Be Seen at Shriners'

Convention at Miami

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK—A made-to-order au-
rora borealis will illuminate the
Florida skies during the convention
of the Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles
of the Mystic Shrine, at Miami in
May. The announcement comes not
from the weather bureau, but from
the engineering department of the
Westinghouse Electric & Manufac-
turing Company here.

The huge fan-shaped beams of the
northern lights will be reproduced by
a new device which the Westinghouse
engineers have perfected as a part
of the electrical display for the gar-
dening of the Masonic organization.
A series of moving prisms will be
mounted before a 48-inch search-
light of 1,400,000 candle-power.
The entire aurora will be slowly re-
treated so that the fan of colored lights
will gradually open and close.

Preliminary measurements of the
height of the beams show that they
will completely penetrate the earth's
atmospheric strata and will, there-
fore, be visible from a great distance.
Westinghouse technicians say.

FRANCE IS READY
TO LEAVE RHINE
ON CONDITIONS

M. Briand Says, However,
Germany Must Give Some-
thing in Return

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

PARIS—Stock-taking in all do-
mains is taking place in France
these days. This morning Raymond
Poincaré, the Prime Minister, con-
tinued his comprehensive financial
exposition in the Chamber of Deputies
while Aristide Briand, the For-
eign Minister, having obtained the
unanimous approval of the Senate for
his policy turned his attention to
Nicholas Titulescu, the Rumanian
Foreign Minister, who fresh from
conversations with Benito Mussolini
has information which affects the
entire relations of central Europe.

In the meantime, German reactions
against M. Briand's demand for com-
pensation if the Rhineland is evacu-
ated are being heard. They are not
altogether agreeable. Further, the
imminent signing of the Franco-
American pact looms large in the
public eye.

Both M. Poincaré and M. Briand
in defending the Government's finan-
cial policy and in explaining its for-
eign policy suggest that while the
moment for stock-taking has come,
nothing more can be accomplished
until after the elections. It is the
general impression that M. Poincaré
will postpone the legal stabilization
till after the elections.

Reparation Bonds Market

M. Briand hinted that the problem
of evacuation and a final settlement,
which is largely dependent on the
marketing of the reparation bonds,
could not be obtained till after the
French and German and perhaps the
American and English elections. In
any case, the present view is that
the highest honor which the institu-
tion bestows, it will be presented
at the annual dinner on Feb. 21.

The gold medal award was estab-
lished by William Lawrence Saun-
ders, past president of the institute.
It has only been given once before,
to David W. Brunton, of Denver, for
his work in driving long and difficult
tunnels and for the invention of im-
portant mining equipment.

Other awards to be presented at
the annual dinner are the Douglas
gold medal for work in non-ferrous
metallurgy to S. G. Gaylock, general
manager of the Consolidated Mining
and Smelting Company of Canada,
Athens, vice-president of the Cru-
sible Steel Company of America.

CHICAGO (P)—Michael Idvorsky

Pupin, who came to the United States
as an immigrant from Serbia 54 years
ago, received the Washington award,
the highest honor that can come to
any American engineer.

R. F. Seuchardt, chairman of the
award commission, presented it on
behalf of the Western Society of
Engineers at a dinner here in honor
of Dr. Pupin. Pupin is credited with
a long list of important discoveries and
inventions, particularly in the field
of radio and telephone.

POLE TRAP BAN

ASKED IN BILL

New Jersey Bird Lovers

Demanding Protection

by State Law

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TRENTON, N. J.—A bill to abolish
the use of the pole trap has just been
introduced into the New Jersey Sen-
ate by Frank D. Abell (R.), Sena-
tor from Morris County. The bill is
sponsored by the New Jersey Au-
dubon Society and has the support of
the Associated Humane Societies. It
is drawn so as not to conflict with
trapping on state game farms and
fish hatcheries.

The pole trap is a steel device at-
tached to the top of a pole or stub in
an exposed situation, unbaited. It is
used chiefly to catch hawks and
owls, owing to the mistaken belief
prevailing in many rural districts
that these birds are inimical to the
interests of farmers and sportsmen.
It is said. The victim is caught by
one or both legs, which are usually
broken by the snap of the trap jaws.
At present the use of these traps is
unregulated.

In supporting the bill, the Audubon
Society calls attention to the fact
that the birds of prey which seek
such exposed perches are not bird-
catching species, but the very useful
mouse and rat-catching hawks and
owls. Not only are valuable hawks
and owls taken in these traps, but
meadow larks and many other song
and insectivorous birds are among
their victims, the society says.

MID-NEW YORK GOING

HIGHER—TO 54 STORIES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Preliminary plans
have just been drawn for a 54-story
commercial building in Lexington
Avenue between Forty-second and
Forty-third streets, it has just been
learned here. The building will be
the tallest in the mid-town Man-
hattan section.

William H. Reynolds of Long
Beach, L. I., holds a long-term lease
on the property, which is owned by
Cooper Union.

Links With Dura Exploration

Professor Bacon, in telling the his-
tory of the city, and what the Yale
expedition hopes to accomplish, said:
"The excavations at Gerasa will
form a useful supplement to those
Yale is undertaking at Dura on the
Euphrates for the inauguration of
the expedition. Professor Rostovtzeff has
just taken his departure. Dura was a
frontier post of Hellenistic civilization at
its point of contact with the East

Lindbergh Poems Win
Both Contest Prizes

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK
EDWIN MARKHAM has just
won the \$100 prize of the
American Section of the Poetry
Society of Great Britain in a con-
test for "Poems About Leaders."
Mr. Markham, author of "The
Man With the Hoe," selected Col.
Charles A. Lindbergh as his subject
in a poem entitled "The Leader."

The second prize was awarded to
Justice Wendell Phillips Stafford of
the Supreme Court of the District
of Columbia. Justice Stafford's son-
net was entitled "Lindbergh." Ac-
cording to Mrs. William A. Bartlett,
chairman of the Premiums Com-
mittee of the Society, a total of 600
poems were entered in the contest.

JUDGE DEMANDS
BAR AND PUBLIC
EFFECT CHANGETells New York Association
Time Is Ripe to Bring
About Law Reform

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Drastic revision of
established legal and judicial pro-
cedure was urged by Joseph M.
Proskauer, associate justice of the
appellate division of the New York
Supreme Court, in an address be-
fore the Bar Association here. Jus-
tice Proskauer asserted that the
time has come for "a united and co-
operating bar, backed by an informed
public opinion," to "bind themselves
together for such statutory reform
as may be needed."

Far more important, however, far
deeper and more effectual than
changes in statute and rule, he de-
clared, would be a pledge by groups
of lawyers, supported by laymen, "to
freely, unreservedly and in good
faith," and to co-operate with op-
posing parties to facilitate trial pro-
ceedings and to hasten judicial de-
cisions "wherever and whenever it
can possibly be done without sacri-
fice of a fundamental right."

Disclaiming any intent to attack
bench or bar, Justice Proskauer de-
clared that a great difficulty in ef-
fectuating law reform has always
been a tendency of organs of public
opinion to describe every construc-
tive effort of a member of the pro-
fession as "an attack upon his fel-
lows." Constructive self-criticism
should not be so interpreted, he added.

Davis Cup Draw

MADE IN PARIS

United States Meets Mexico

in First Round of Amer-
ican Zone

PARIS (P)—The United States and
Mexico will battle in the first round
of the Davis Cup matches, American
zone, the drawing Feb. 2 at Elysee
Palace by President Doumergue in-
dicated.

Ambassadors and representatives
of the 33 nations which will contest
the tennis trophy were present.
Cuba will meet Japan in the first
match in the lower bracket, while
Canada and China drew byes.

In the second round, Canada will
play the winner of the Cuba-Japan
match, while China will meet the
winner of the Mexico-United States
match.

In the European zone, first round,
Argentina will play Great Britain,
while Chile meets Spain.

(Continued on Page 4, Column 5)

Yale Expedition to Excavate

Ancient Church in Palestine

Built in 496 A. D., at Jerash, Its Remains Promise

to Throw Light on the Art and Architecture of

Oriental Hellenism and Early Christianity

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—A conces-
sion from the British Government to
excavate a portion of the ancient
city of Jerash, Palestine, has been
received by Yale University, the ex-
cavations which had been planned by
the operation of the British School of
Archaeology, of which John W. Crow-
foot is the director. The work is to
begin in the spring, and will be su-
perintended by J. Barbee Robertson,
a graduate of the Yale Divinity
School in 1919, who has been trained
for this work under W. F. Albright,
director of the American School of
Oriental Research.

The city of Jerash, known to the
Greeks as Gerasa, is considered the
most promising site for excavation
to throw light on the period, A. D.
1-633 in the development of the art
and architecture of Oriental Hellen-
ism and primitive Christianity. Re-
siding in the city, the Yale committee
on archaeological research in the Near
East last year authorized Prof. Ben-
jamin W. Bacon to obtain, if possible,
the concession for excavation.

Through the negotiations undertaken
by Professor Bacon with Drs. Al-
bright and Crowfoot, a concession
was obtained to excavate the Church
of St. Theodore, built in 496 A. D.,
the principal Christian monument of
Jerash.

Links With Dura Exploration

Professor Bacon, in telling the his-
tory of the city, and what the Yale
expedition hopes to accomplish, said:
"The excavations at Gerasa will
form a useful supplement to those
Yale is undertaking at Dura on the
Euphrates for the inauguration of
the expedition. Professor Rostovtzeff has
just taken his departure. Dura was a
frontier post of Hellenistic civilization at
its point of contact with the East

Admiral Jones Stands for Rights
of United States to Guard Trade

Geneva Naval Delegate Tells House Committee Ameri-
can Trade Routes on Seas as Extensive as British
and Need to Be Protected

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The essential

duty of the United States Navy is to
protect its lines of communications,
and, to assure that, the Navy must
be relative in numbers to that of
Great Britain or any other country.
Rear Admiral Hilary F. Jones, senior
naval delegate to the Geneva Tri-
partite Conference, told the House
Committee on Naval Affairs, which
has under consideration the Ad-
miral's navy building program.

At the Geneva Conference, Admiral
Jones said, Great Britain contended
that it needed more cruisers than
other countries to protect its foreign
trade routes. He contended that the
United States has just as great need
to protect the lines; that American
trade routes are practically the same
as Great Britain's.

Stephen W. Gammill (D.), Rep-
resentative from Maryland, a mem-
ber of the committee, asked Admiral
Jones if there would be any hope at
a future conference for agreement
with Great Britain offering a propo-
sition that would not place the United
States in an inferior position. The
Admiral replied that he could make
no positive statement but said it
might be possible to reconcile the
two theses on limitation of armaments.

United States' Attitude

The United States, he said, would
be willing to accept a limitation on
numbers of vessels and tonnage. He
declared that he could not make a
definite statement at this time as to
whether such an agreement would be
reached at the 1931 conference,
which will be attended by all nations
signatory to the Washington Con-
ference.

The main point of contention of
the British delegation, which did not
meet the approval of the United
States, he said, was on the question
of whether cruisers should have
six-inch or eight-inch guns. The
British, he said, sought to have an
agreement on six-inch guns. If
Japan and England had agreed on

Dean Turns Tables

on College Critics

Students Are Not Supermen,

Yale Official Says, but

Are Fine Investment

Dr. Clarence W. Mendell, dean of

Yale College, reversed the usual
order of procedure and instead of
criticizing the much criticized mod-
ern youth gave them high praise at
the annual banquet of the Yale Club
of Boston, held in the Hotel Statler.

"Nothing infuriates me more than
to hear so much negative talk about
the so-called younger generation,"
Dean Mendell said. "It seems to be
quite the common thing today for
people to consider that the younger
generation is bad mannered; that its
morals are worse; and that its in-
tellect is inconsequential. Nothing
is so far from the truth."

"I don't mean to even so much as
intimate that our modern youth is a
superman," he continued. "In actual
fact he is sometimes very boyish, and
many of his mistakes are ludicrous.
But even in the light of all this he
is a better investment than we were
at his age."

TEACHERS OF WORLD

TO MEET IN GENEVA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COLUMBIA, Mo.—The World Fed-
eration of Teachers will meet in
Geneva, Switzerland, in the summer
of 1929. It was announced here by
Prof. Charles H. Williams, secretary
of the federation and director of the
University of Missouri's extension
division. The probable dates are
July 28 to Aug. 4.

SENATE CONFIRMS NOMINATIONS

WASHINGTON (P)—Nomination of

Eugene Meyer Jr., George R. Cook-
sey and Floyd R. Harrison to be
members of the Federal Farm Loan
Board and of Roy A. Young of Minne-
apolis to succeed Daniel R. Crissinger
as governor of the Federal Re-
serve Board were confirmed Feb. 2 by
the Senate.

Abandoned in 600 A. D.

"Like other cities on the outskirts
of the Roman Empire, it was aban-
doned soon after 600 A. D., and since
that time has remained practically
untouched. The ruins are therefore
largely intact, and furnish a specially
interesting field because of the large
number of inscriptions, principally
Greek, but with a sprinkling of Latin,
dating from 22 A. D. to the sixth cen-
tury, and because the very extensive
and ornate architectural remains
show Greco-Roman and early Chris-
tian developments standing side by
side."

Assigning the concession for
excavating the principal church in
Gerasa to Yale the British authori-
ties have had in mind the systematic
and continuous excavation of the en-
tire city. Naturally, the work must
proceed from the latest strata to-
wards the earlier. Underneath the
ruins of the Christian period lie
those of the Greek, and possibly still
earlier Israelite and Canaanite re-
mains.

This season's work, if done as
it should be, will prepare the way
for further restoration of the ancient
city to the light of day in a suc-
cession of years of interesting explora-
tion."

The
Selection of
EVERGREEN

TO AID the amateur gar-
dener in making a choice
to attain the best results,
they will be classified into six
different groups and dis-
cussed

Tomorrow
on the
House and Garden Page

PAN-AMERICAN
RIGHTS FIXED
IN LEGAL CODE

Basis for Inter-American
Relations Set Forth in
Draft Form at Havana

INTERVENTION ISSUE
HAS NEW DEFINITION

Sovereignty Said to Depend on
Observance of Rights—
United States Favorable

HAVANA (P)—The precept that

the sovereignty of nations is depend-

most text of a "declaration of rights and duties of nations" adopted by the American Institute of International Law in January, 1916.

It is further recalled that Charles R. Hughes, chairman of the American delegation here, formally accepted these very proposals as the American policy in a speech he delivered in Philadelphia as Secretary of State in November, 1922, on the occasion of the centenary of the Monroe Doctrine.

United States Support

It is said in authoritative circles that the American delegation will continue to endorse this project at this conference in the belief that it is the most complete and comprehensive statement of what international law on the matter actually is.

Some of the Latin-American delegations had wondered how the United States delegation would welcome Dr. Martini's statement that states have the right to exact protection from other American states in case their rights are violated. They point out that in case their rights were infringed by European states, such a rule would be an extension of the Monroe Doctrine, in the sense that under it they could demand protection from the United States.

Andes Route Is Favored

For Pan-American Railway

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HAVANA—The original Pan-American Railway route down the cordillera of the Andes instead of the Rio Grande route of the Andes, was favored by Luis Ernesto Denegri of Peru in a report to the communications committee of the Pan-American Conference.

He favored the route traced by the Argentine engineer Briano and as future complementary or branch lines, but insisted that the original plan of 1890 should first be fulfilled. The Briano plan as recently approved by the Pan-American Railway Commission at a session in Washington.

Sampalo Correl, delegate from Brazil and president of the committee, accepted the Peruvian recommendation in favor of the original cordillera route. Felipe Epil of Argentina supported the Briano plan for an east-of-the-Andes route.

\$1,500,000 HOTEL PLANNED

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—David A. Baer and Robert O. Scholz have applied for a permit to erect one of the largest apartment hotels in Washington at an estimated cost of \$1,500,000, with a total valuation of \$1,500,000.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Annual dinner, Williams Alumni Association of Greater Boston, University Club, 420.
Annual costume ball, Vesper George School of Art, 42 St. Botolph Street.
Concert by advanced students, New England Conservatory of Music, Jordan Hall, 5:15.
Travel talk, "The Heart of Italy," last in a series of evening travel talks by Burton Holmes, Symphony Hall, 8:15.
Free public lecture, auspices Lowell Institute, by Edward Kennard Rand, Ph.D., professor of Latin, Harvard University, Washington Hall, 43 Boylston Street, 8:15.
Lecture, "The Heart of Italy," last in a series of evening travel talks by Burton Holmes, Symphony Hall, 8:15.
Free lecture by Professor William J. Rose of Dartmouth College on "Poland," auspices the Essex Institute, Salem, Academy Hall, 8.
Boston Opera House, Chicago Opera Company, "Le Jongleur de Notre Dame," with Mary Garden, 8.
Theaters
Copley—"This Woman Business," 8:30.
Theatrical—"The New Heavens," 8:30.
Tremont—"Wings" (film), 2:15, 8:15.
Hollis-Frank Craven, 8:15.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Annual Get-Together, American Legion, Hotel Statler, 100 State Street.
Luncheon, Garden Club Federation, Hotel Statler.
Moving pictures, auspices the activities department, Women's Republican Club, clubhouse, 2:30.
"Jury Service for Women," talk by Miss Greta C. Coleman, and "Manchuria—Its Present Day Conditions and Problems," talk by Dr. Toshi G. Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street, 3.
Meeting, Eastern Massachusetts Society of Beekeepers, talk by Thomas J. Hawkins, Room 15, State House, 8.
Motion picture, Boston City Club, 8:15.
Appalachian Mountain Club, South Station for Birds Hill, 1:30.
Luncheon, Foreign Policy Association, Luncheon, Boston Bates Club, George Owen Jr., speaker, University Club, 1.
Mid-year meeting, Chase-Chance Family Association, Hotel Bellevue, social hour, noon, luncheon, 1.
Luncheon lecture by Dr. Kirtley F.

Jurists of 21 Nations Seek 'Common Denominator' in Law

Politics Under Restraint While Pan-American Congress Studies International Codes

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HAVANA—In the future as in the past, the friendly collaboration between the 21 American republics will be chiefly along cultural and technical lines, if one may judge from developments during the first three weeks of the sixth Pan-American Conference.

Political and juridical projects flourish in each conference like the proverbial mango tree, but few of them live to bear fruit; and after each successive convocation, the Pan-American Union, creature of the meetings, settles down to its pleasant routine of promoting friendly relations in unobtrusive ways—exchanging trade reports, broadcasting Pan-American music and gladdening thousands of visitors to Washington by fascinating displays of banners, books and souvenirs.

Three weeks here will witness completion of a large program for co-operation in sanitary matters, for the establishment of a Pan-American institute of geography and history, the exchange of professors and students, and other cultural proposals.

New Projects Face Struggle

But three weeks also will witness a growing sentiment for retention of the Pan-American Union, as a non-political organization, and various international projects for justice, mediation, conciliation or other similar, will begin their struggle for existence, without permanent status as adjuncts of the union. There is considerable sentiment for the Pan-American court, proposed by Colombia, but it lacks support from the more powerful countries.

There is nothing especially unusual in the inability of successive conferences to unify the policies and aspirations of many countries. Twenty-one young, ambitious nations of different sizes, different racial makeup, different economic problems, naturally find it difficult to find a common denominator in politics and law.

They have tried repeatedly, and the net effect is always the same—the "common denominator" proves to be a little wider intelligence, a little more sympathy, and a more genuine appreciation that Pan-American understanding must be the everlasting goal.

In this conference, the collaboration of many distinguished jurists in

the study and attempted codification of public and private international law has thus far been the greatest single achievement. Whether or not codification be definitely accomplished there is a consensus that the effort itself represents progress.

Politicians Show Restraint

While the mills of the jurists are grinding, the politicians have refrained from "orating" for home consumption or exploiting the tremendous publicity opportunity afforded by the conference.

Bolivia has expressed, with great moderation, her aspiration for a maritime port, but the cabalistic words "Taca and Africa" are not yet in the official records.

Mexico is seeking to "dediplomatize" the Pan-American Union, but has attempted it in a very moderate and parliamentary way.

Panama is "mum" about the treaty with the United States, Nicaraguan delegates have nothing to announce but their confidence in Washington's disinterestedness. Cuba has not aired her aspiration for a bigger preference on sugar under the reciprocity treaty. None of the many countries which have dragged them out for review. Dominican Republic has spoken of the United States' intervention in the past perfect tense.

Haiti has said hardly a word, except for one speech in favor of the French language. Argentina has raised an issue about the tariff and fruit embargo, but without specific mention of the United States. The League of Nations is mentioned only "out of the record."

Politically, the conference is of secondary importance; but the strange fact lingers that everyone here, including the newspapermen, has accepted in real earnestness the ideal purpose of the conference, which is to promote better general feeling between the 21 republics.

FRANCE IS READY TO LEAVE RHINE

(Continued from Page 1)

to install its apparatus to take views of the historic sitting, it was a remarkable innovation, but it was objected that electoral use might be made of the pictures, and M. Poincaré himself requested the president to withdraw his permission.

Financial Situation Contrasted

Thus the parliamentary scene remains unrecorded. The speech may be summed up by saying that M. Poincaré refrained from recriminations, merely showing that his Socialist critics were wrong in making gloomy prophecies. He contrasted the financial situation when he took office with the position today. If complete restoration was to be effected, the present methods, those who made petty complaints were thinking electorally.

M. Briand's response to Dr. Gustav Stresemann may be summed up as follows: France is ready to examine the possibilities of the evacuation of the Rhineland. But various conditions must be observed. All the Allies are interested and the decision must be unanimous. Secondly, Dr. Stresemann at Thoiry promised a plan for the capitalizing of German bonds. This plan was still awaited.

Olives From Locarno

Thirdly, the organization of a durable control of the demilitarized zone must be considered. Germany must not ask everything and give nothing. M. Briand recognized that France hitherto had made all the sacrifices. Dr. Stresemann ought not to pluck more olives from the Locarno garden than he was entitled to take.

The arrival of Mr. Titulescu is opportune. It is pointed out that the Rumanian note on the Hungarian gun-running is careful not to accuse anybody, and it is obvious that it

CAPITAL-LABOR PEACE PACTS RECOMMENDED

Legally Enforceable Agreements to Arbitrate Are Pronounced Feasible

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Labor troubles in the United States have usually grown out of employers' refusal to recognize the workers' right to organize and to carry on union activities, while wages, hours and working conditions have been secondary factors. Julius H. Cohen, chairman of the American Bar Association's subcommittee which is proposing to provide legal sanction for voluntary arbitration pacts between employers and workers, asserts in a statement just made public.

Mr. Cohen listed 10 conclusions which the committee has reached in its study of the relations between Capital and Labor. Chief among them, he mentioned the importance of voluntary co-operation between workers and management, and asserts that "Communitic tendencies" operate against self-government by employers and workers.

Control Is Chief Issue

The first conclusion refers to the need for conflicts in the industry and asserts that the most important controversies have arisen not so much over details of hours, wages or working conditions as over control of the industry, involving such issues as the closed shop and recognition of unions. The others follow:

"2.—That where organizations of workers are wisely led, there is a marked tendency on the part of the employers toward so-called collective agreements establishing arbitration in the industry."

"3.—That where the organization of employees is more or less Communist in its tendencies there is strong opposition on the part of the management to the attempt of the organization to gain a foothold in the industry."

"4.—That even in the case of organized international unions the presence of Communist tendencies works toward a breakdown of the machinery of self-government established by both employers and workers."

"5.—That a relationship between unions' and employers' associations, based upon contracts voluntarily made, is in the public interest. Encouragement can and should be given to the making and enforcement of such contracts."

"In the Public Interest"

"6.—Procedure for voluntary submission to arbitration made in advance of dispute, coupled with validity of awards made by the arbitrators, is in the public interest."

"7.—That as the law gives sanction to contracts for the arbitration of commercial disputes, the law should in similar manner give sanction and enforce ability to contract for the settlement of industrial disputes."

Official Temperatures

Albany . . . 20
Atlantic City . . . 20
Boston . . . 20
Buffalo . . . 20
Calgary . . . 20
Chicago . . . 20
Denver . . . 20
Des Moines . . . 20
Detroit . . . 20
Houston . . . 20
Kansas City . . . 20
Los Angeles . . . 20
Memphis . . . 20
New Orleans . . . 20
New York . . . 20
Philadelphia . . . 20
Pittsburgh . . . 20
Portland, Me. . . 20
San Francisco . . . 20
St. Louis . . . 20
St. Paul . . . 20
Seattle . . . 20
Washington . . . 20

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 9:31 p. m.; Saturday, 9:54 a. m.

Light all vehicles at 5:30 p. m.

INSISTS STORY IS FOR JUDGE

R. W. Stewart Declines to Enlighten Committee Investigating Oil Affairs

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WASHINGTON (AP)—All the batters of Senator Walsh of Montana, and the persuasiveness of Chairman Nye and other members of the Senate Oil Committee failed today to shake the determination of Robert W. Stewart, Standard Oil magnate, to refuse to answer questions concerning the disposition of profits of the Continental Trading Company of Canada.

Stewart talked freely up to one point, and that point was on whether

DETAILS STRESSED AT GAS TAX HEARING

Rate and Distribution Are Leading Barriers

Adoption of a gasoline tax in Massachusetts, one of only two states in the United States which do not have it, depends more upon working out details of rate and distribution than upon mere acceptance of the gasoline tax as a generally sound policy, it appeared at the hearing before the Legislative Committee on Taxation.

A bill by Representative Joseph Martin proposes a 2-cent tax accompanied by reduction of automobile registration fees to \$1 for all cars and trucks. Henry I. Harriman, chairman of the Metropolitan Planning Division, sponsored a measure for a 2-cent tax with graduated registration fees from \$4 up.

This is similar to what Gov. Alvan T. Fuller recommended except that it is not known whether the Governor will approve distribution of part of the revenue to cities and towns, and urged by real estate organizations. Motor truckmen at the hearing were divided, one organization assenting to the two-cent tax, another opposing any gasoline tax.

RUSSIAN ART ON DISPLAY

NEW YORK—Picturesque and colorful arts of Russia and their application to objects of daily life, are shown in an "Exposition of Education, Handicrafts, Theater, Science, and Industry," just opened here by the American Society for Cultural Relations with Russia and the American-Russian Chamber of Commerce.

OLIVER T. MONTGOMERY, President

EARL W. JONES, Sec.-Treas.

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WILLIS F. GROSS HAS PASSED ON

WILLIS F. GROSS, C.S.B., who was a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship from May, 1910, to April, 1923, has passed on. Mr. Gross, whose home was in Chestnut Hill, Newton, Mass., became a member of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in December, 1919, was taught in the Board of Education in 1919 and had been a teacher of Christian Science since that time.

For more than three years Mr. Gross was in the editorial department of the Christian Science Sentinel, being an assistant editor during 1901 and part of 1902. He served as president of The Mother Church from June, 1906, to June, 1907, and was elected an executive member of The Mother Church at that time.

DALLAS WANTS OUTLET TO GULF OF MEXICO

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DALLAS, Tex.—Dallas's great ambition, a water route to the Gulf of Mexico, is to be pressed for fulfillment. The project to canalize the Trinity River for its 510 miles from Dallas to Galveston Bay is to be revived, according to Dr. J. B. Cranfill, one of the chief promoters of this long-imagined undertaking.

According to Dr. Cranfill the Trinity River can be converted into a great inland waterway, comparable to the canals used for centuries in Europe for the movement of heavy commodities. Until 1921 when the Federal Government ceased its appropriations for locks and dams on the Trinity River, about \$2,225,000 had been expended for construction and maintenance, he said.

Beaver-collared WORUMBO wool coats \$69.50

KNOWING the excellent wearing qualities of this downy-soft, warm, practical fabric, we had it made up in coats styled to "stay in" for many seasons. Five interesting patterns that are made even more beautiful by the fine texture of the fabric. They are expertly tailored, interlinings are warm and shapely, the crepe de chine lining put in by hand. Sizes 14 to 20 and 36 to 46.

Women's coat shop—fifth floor; misses—fourth floor

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Final Clearance Sale After Stocktaking

Winter Overcoats and Ulsters

Were \$75 & \$85 Now \$59

PORTO RICANS INTRUST PLEA TO LINDBERGH

Message to People of the
United States Asks for
Grant of Freedom

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico (P)—A plea for the freedom of Porto Rico, in the form of a "message to the people of the United States," was intrusted to Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, at a special session of the Porto Rican Legislature, which conferred a medal of honor upon the American aviator.

After recounting the brilliant triumphs of Colonel Lindbergh and extending a warm welcome to him, the message read:

"The good wishes of Porto Rico will go with you to the land of the brave and free, and to your country and to your people you will convey a message of Porto Rico not far different from the cry of Patrick Henry—'Liberty or death'—it is the same in substance with but a difference imposed by the change of times and consideration."

"Right to Place in Sun"

"The message of Porto Rico to your people is grant us the freedom that you enjoy, for which you struggled and which you worship; which we deserve and you have promised us. We ask the right to a place in the sun of this land of ours brightened by the stars of your glorious flag."

In greeting Colonel Lindbergh, Gov. Horacio H. Towner said he voiced the heartfelt spontaneous welcome of all the people of the island. He continued:

"Among those honored for great accomplishments and noble virtues, your name will ever be enrolled. Your success has not been won by making wars, but, while in every test of valor and daring your accomplishments are at least equal to any of either failed or historic heroes, you have not caused a single heartbreak or a moment's suffering to others by your rise to fame."

At the Federal Building Colonel Lindbergh was proclaimed an honor guest of the city by Mayor R. H. Todd.

Guest at Executive Mansion
Special cloth of gold aviators caps were worn by "Queen Edna" and her court in Colonel Lindbergh's honor, at a carnival ball, which he attended.

After the ball Colonel Lindbergh retired to the 400-year-old La Fortaleza, once the palace of the Spanish captains-general and now the executive mansion. In this imposing edifice Colonel Lindbergh will be a guest until he takes off for Santo Domingo. From there he will go Monday to Port-au-Prince, Haiti, and expects to arrive at Havana Wednesday afternoon.

On his home port of St. Louis on the afternoon of Feb. 15. After his return there he intends to fly on his old air-mail route between Chicago and St. Louis a few times.

DEFEAT OF MEXICAN REBELS REPORTED

Peaceful Citizens Gathered in
Towns in Jalisco Area

MEXICO CITY (P)—Dispatches from Guadalajara report Gen. Anselmo Figueroa, Underchief of the Presidential Guard, has announced that a Roman Catholic priest, Crescencio Ramirez and 45 rebels have been slain in a clash with federal soldiers on the hills near Colima, State of Jalisco.

Six hundred rebels commanded by Zapata and his Quindaro were forced to withdraw. The federal forces captured 102 horses, several guns and some ammunition.

Gen. Anselmo Figueroa, military commandant of Jalisco, has rejected a petition of residents of the Los Altos district asking that he use his good offices to prevent the concentration in the large cities of all peaceful citizens. This concentration

was ordered by General Amor, Secretary of War, as part of the active campaign he is personally directing against the rebels.

General Figueroa declared the concentration must be carried out, but ordered all leaders to afford full protection to law-abiding citizens and to grant amnesty to all rebels willing to surrender.

SIMON MISSION REACHES INDIA

Some Disorder Attends Ar-
rival of Reforms Com-
mission at Bombay

BOMBAY (P)—Because natives had threatened a hostile demonstration, armed police guarded the docks this morning when the Royal Commission on Indian Reforms, headed by Sir John Simon, arrived. Demonstrators gathered outside the entrance to the docks but were unable to enter.

The Simon party was welcomed by the Governor and officials. They stayed aboard their ship for some time but later went to Government House and afterward started for Delhi. A procession of about 350 persons clad in white paraded through the streets with black banners inscribed with denunciations of the commission.

Agitators touring the city in automobiles urged the people to observe "a harial"—a day of mourning signified by the closing of the shops. Some shops did close, as did several colleges and the cotton market.

The colleges closed too and this afternoon a large gathering of students passed resolutions condemning the commission. The crowd then proceeded to Maidan where an open air demonstration was to be held.

At a labor demonstration this afternoon Stanley Baldwin, the Earl of Birkenhead, Sir John Simon, and Ramsay MacDonald were burned. Although the "harial" was very effective elsewhere, the European quarter of the city was little affected.

Sir John Simon and others of the commission proceeded to Delhi under a heavy armed guard shortly after they landed here.

CALCUTTA (P)—A day of mourning, organized as a boycott of the Royal Commission on Indian Reforms, gave Calcutta a holiday appearance today. Most Hindu and some Muhammadan shops were closed. Hoodlums in south Calcutta smashed the windows of trams and buses. Twenty were arrested but later released.

MADRAS (P)—Police fired on persons staging a demonstration in connection with the arrival of the Royal Commission on Indian Reforms in India today. One person was killed and five others seriously injured.

The trouble arose when the crowd attacked a shop which had remained open despite the harial proclaimed in connection with the arrival of the commission.

STATUE OF KOSSUTH TO TYPIFY AMITY

Hungarian Sculptor to Super-
vise Work of Erection

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—John Harvey, Hungarian sculptor, has just arrived here on the steamship Olympic of the White Star Line, to supervise the placing of his statue of the Hungarian patriot and leader Kossuth, to be erected at 110th Street and Riverside Drive as a monument to

friendship between Hungary and the United States.
Bronze casts for the statue arrived here a short time ago. The work of erecting the monument will be begun immediately. The statue is nine feet in height, mounted on a large base twice this height made of pink American marble. There will be two additional bronze figures at the base as large as the figure of Kossuth.
The monument will cost \$55,000, and the money to pay for it is being collected in small amounts from Hungarians living in the United States. Mayor James J. Walker is honorary chairman of the monument committee and Baron Sigismund Perenyi chairman of the committee in Hungary.
More than 400 prominent Hungarians will arrive in this country on March 3, it was announced, to be present at the unveiling of the statue two days later.

"CRUISING" TAXICABS—BANNED
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
PHILADELPHIA—Philadelphia's official order that taxicabs be forbidden the use of the streets for "cruising" has been indefinitely extended, including the entire day.

Readers' Folding Desk
—for meetings that are held in special rooms or in hotels. It occupies space when closed. Can be opened and used as a desk. Price \$1.00. GLOBE FURNITURE & MFG. CO., 111 Park Place, New York, N. Y.

In British Columbia
The VANCOUVER DAILY PROVINCE
is to be found in the great majority of homes and is read by father, mother and the children alike.
"The Province aims to be an independent, clean newspaper for the Home Devoted to Public Service."

Do you like the country in the winter? The snow, the woods, the crisp delightful morning on the hillsides, where you can see for miles to distant mountains? Here are comfortable rooms, excellent food and rest and quiet. Write for folder. G. N. VINCENT, Boonton, N. J.

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FIFTH AVENUE AT 36TH STREET, NEW YORK

The Tailored Three-Piece
Costume Ensemble

is the first and most im-
portant spring fashion!

both for travel and daytime hours in town, smart women are choosing the three-piece costume ensemble. Our collection is marked by the slim and finely tailored lines of the suits themselves, complemented by silk overblouses unusually chic in detail!

65.00 to 395.00

The suit illustrated shows a seven-eighth length coat of imported broad, with collarless neckline and a full length applique band. Beaded silk crepe tucked blouse with a slanted neckline and jabot. Brown or tan with tan blouse, black and white with white blouse. 110.00

Suits—Second Floor

Just When He Thought He Had Him



SMITH ANSWERS McADOO SPEECH

Governor Says Volstead Act
Is Effective in New York
Without State Code

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
ALBANY, N. Y.—Answering criticisms of the lack of a prohibition enforcement law in New York State made by William G. McAdoo in a speech at Richmond, Va., Gov. Al-

fred E. Smith declared Mr. McAdoo, "simply does not know the Constitution."

Governor Smith told a group of newspaper correspondents here that he had read Mr. McAdoo's speech and that Mr. McAdoo had said the Volstead Act was not a part of the laws of the State of New York. Answering this statement, the Governor picked up a state manual containing

CANNED SOUPS
 rival the best home made when each can is seasoned with
LEA & PERRINS'
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SHIRTMAKERS AND HABERDASHERS

THE BEST IN SHIRTS

Our Organization has grown up with
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We are pleased to make up Sample Shirts

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Sixty-three Years Ago This February

ABRAHAM & STRAUS

first opened their doors to the
people of Brooklyn.

To-day, after a life-time of service, the store looks ahead to the future with as much eagerness, determination and expectation as inspired the founder on the first day so long ago.

February is our month of celebration. There will be unusual activity throughout the store—activity which will have a direct interest to all who value the benefits of saving in the purchase of needed things.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS INC.
Brooklyn

the Constitution of the United States and read:

"Article VI, Section 2: This Constitution and the Laws of the United States which shall be made pursuant thereto, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding."

"That disposes of Mr. McAdoo's argument that the provisions of the Volstead Act are not binding on the State of New York without the additional enactment of a state prohibition enforcement law," said the Governor, adding, "further than this, it was Mr. McAdoo's contention in his Richmond speech, that while the Eighteenth Amendment is a part of the fundamental law of every state, it is not self-executing and requires an enforcement statute to put it into effect."

MAINE TO ESTABLISH 39 TOURIST CAMPS

AUGUSTA, Me. (P)—Establishment early in the summer of 39 camp sites along the Maine highways in the forest regions is announced by Nell L. Violette, commissioner of the State Forestry Department.

Each camp area is to be cleared, to have, among other features for the tourists' accommodation, rock fireplaces, and to be marked by large metal signs beside the road. It is felt such a plan will aid in protecting the Maine forests from fires, as well as serving tourists.

RUBBER TRAFFIC SIGNALS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ATLANTA, Ga.—Flexible rubber stop signs to mark Atlanta's traffic boulevard approaches are to be installed here in the next few weeks, it is expected. The rubber stop signs, rising from the street pavement, will bend over when crossed by automobiles.

Fascist Council Approves Bill to Restrict Suffrage

Project Abolishing Universal Vote Also Makes
Italy a One-Party Nation

ROME (P)—A bill abolishing universal suffrage in Italy and bestowing the right to vote only upon those who contribute to the progress of the nation was approved today by the grand council of the Fascist Party. The project also makes Italy a one-party nation.

The Premier, Benito Mussolini, took a leading part in the debate which preceded adoption of the plan and presided at the council meeting.

The Grand Council of the Fascist Party last November ordered the Minister of Justice to draft a law which would effect a revolutionary change in the government of Italy.

The project proclaimed that only one party exists in Italy, namely, Fascism, and therefore there will be but one electoral ticket. The conception of the right of franchise as outlined at that time was that it was a privilege to be won by public service. The would-be voter must first prove that he was worthy to take a share in shaping the Nation's future.

The Council proposed:

To unify the country's economic forces into 13 great guilds of producers and workers.

To form the entire territory of the Nation into a single electoral college.

To grant the right to vote only to those who on the basis of their syndicalist contributions showed them-

selves to be active elements in the life of the nation, and those who are useful to the nation collectively.

To reduce the number of deputies from 500 to 400.

CONSERVATIVES WIN BRISTOL BY-ELECTION

By WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—The Bristol West by-election result is regarded by Conservatives as a decisive answer to the Liberals' industrial manifesto. Conservatives retained the seat by an overwhelming, though reduced, majority in a three-cornered contest which has left the Labor candidate second and the Liberal at the bottom of the poll. The conditions were exceptional, as at the preceding election in 1924, this constituency of the Liberals were not represented, and they combined with the Conservatives to exclude Labor. This confused the issue on the present occasion, militating especially against the Liberals.

The result, nevertheless, strengthens the Conservative optimism, based on this party's recent successes at Northampton and Faversham.

The Times, voicing Conservative opinion, thus says today: "The Liberals are not now in a position to put forward a program since the duty of action has not been entrusted to them, and it seems likely to rest with others for many a long day."

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Modes for day and evening—superlative values including Paris imports in the highest priced group.

Reduced $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$

Formerly Priced to 29.75 18.00
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WOMEN'S SMART COATS

High-Type Models Richly Furred

78.00

Formerly Priced up to 135.00

Of the most fashionable soft materials trimmed with smart furs—black or wanted shades.

FUR COATS REDUCED

Listed are a Few of the Many Values

265.00 Natural Muskrat Coats . . 175.00
325.00 Natural Raccoon Coats . . 215.00
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575.00 Jap. Weasel Coats 350.00
525.00 Natural Squirrel Coats . . 395.00
625.00 Persian Lamb Coats . . . 425.00

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Lines and Tourist Agencies
which advertise in the Monitor
are prepared to give you prompt
and efficient service. They will be
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plan a trip or a tour.

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Colonial
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"Nifty" Boudoir Clock
Special \$2.00
Height 21" Width 14" 1-inch
gold finished dial, non-breakable
crystal. Choice of Red, Blue or
Green, with floral decorations. Mail
Orders Filled.

Bennett Brothers
NEW YORK

PROTEST MADE BY UNITARIANS TO NAVAL BILL

Ministers All Over United States Asked to Work Against Measure

Opposition to the Naval Appropriation Bill as it now stands is urged upon Unitarian ministers all over the United States. In a letter sent out by the social relations department of the American Unitarian Association, headquarters of which are in Boston, the ministers are asked "to consider the dangers involved in this measure."

"The rejection by the House Naval Affairs Committee of the discretionary clause which would give to the President the right, in the event of international conferences for the limitation of naval construction, to suspend part or all of the ordered construction, makes naval construction under this bill mandatory," Dr. Robert C. Dexter, secretary of the department, declares in his letter.

"It is this mandatory bill which will come before Congress for action within the next few weeks," Dr. Dexter reminds the ministers. "If it is passed, it will unquestionably inaugurate a new race for armaments in which the United States will be on the one side and Great Britain and such other nations as will co-operate with her, on the other. This situation can lead to nothing different from the naval race between Great Britain and Germany before 1914; that is, the constantly increasing taxation bearing heavily on all the nations, but particularly on those which are at present groaning under burdens of taxation brought about by the Great War. In the long run, it seems to most observers of international affairs, it can lead to nothing else than another world war."

"Another factor of the situation is important," Dr. Dexter continues. "The Washington Conference brought to an end the Anglo-Japanese alliance, Japan naturally will be much more fearful than at present and sooner or later we shall see a renewal, either openly or tacitly, of alliances directed against the United States and then we shall have need of a larger navy to cope with the combined forces of other world powers."

"The preparatory Disarmament Conference formed by the League of Nations some years ago has not completed its work and during the year a general Disarmament Conference will be called in which the United States presumably will participate. If the bill as now framed goes through, and becomes mandatory, the President will be tied hand and foot and it will mean the failure of any attempt at world disarmament."

"A Witch of Salem" and "Pagliacci" Paired

Boston Opera House—The Chicago Civic Opera Company presents "A Witch of Salem" and "Pagliacci" paired by Nellie Richmond Eberhart, evening of Feb. 2, 1928. First performance in Boston. The cast:

Arnold Talbot.....Charles Hackett
Nathaniel Wilcox.....Charles Hackett
Thomas Bowen.....Chase Baromeo
Deacon Palmer.....Edith Mason
Claire Wiloughby.....Edith Mason
Elizabeth Wiloughby.....Lucille Meisel
Shelia Meloy.....Lorna Doone Jackson
Conductor.....Augusta Lenka

One of the most recent ventures in opera in the vernacular, "A Witch of Salem," is virtually an all-American product. Subject, libretto, composer, and at least a majority of the artists of the present cast are American, and English as spoken currently in the United States is the language employed.

The question persisted last night, of how much consequence is it whether opera be sung in one language or another? Most of the lines of "A Witch of Salem" could hardly have been less intelligible if uttered in Chinese. Nor was this the fault of the singing actors. The recitative was clear enough—too clear, since the inherent absurdity of half-sung casual conversation seems aggravated when we understand the words too easily.

Besides, with a smattering of tongues and a knowledge of libretto, one can generally follow recitative in Italian, French, or German. But with the orchestra going flat, one can hear as much of the text in one language as in another. The only thing that counts, then, is vocalization.

Mrs. Eberhart's lines are very singable. Also, her libretto is suited to the purposes of a short opera. It relates the simple story of a Puritan maiden accused by her adoptive sister of witchcraft, but saved from execution at the last moment by the confession of her accuser. The book, which is free from the operatic handicap of high literary quality, provides an appropriate number of dramatic situations.

In setting the story to music, Mr. Cadman has been mindful of the precept that opera fundamentally is vocal line, and his melodic gift, proved by 100 songs, here stands him in good stead. His score contains a deal of sustained melodic beauty, in the good, old-fashioned sense of a good tune which anybody can enjoy. This is particularly apparent in the love duet of the first act. Nor has the composer been unaware of the desirability of fitness in the choice of his melodies. Appropriately enough, he employs pain-like material to set a background for his Puritans. For the Indian servant there is a hint of native rhythm.

In his dramatic moments Mr. Cadman has been somewhat less fortunate. His sense of the theater is hardly equal to his melodic felicity. No revolutionary, it was natural that he should turn to established standards. Thus in the orchestral score one is constantly being reminded of Puccini, even at times, of Wagner. But the lessons of these

MOVE TO HELP ANIMALS BEGINS IN NORTH AFRICA

Prevention of Cruelty Is Gaining Support From Governments

Antivivisection and prevention of cruelty to animals movements in North Africa, already active, will be given great impetus by the government support gained through the recent appointment of Pierre Louis Bordes as the Governor-General of Algeria, Mrs. Arthur W. Hooper, a director of the New England Antivivisection Society, said upon her return to Boston from a visit of inspection abroad.

"The Society for Protection of Animals in North Africa, founded in 1923, is still supported by Europeans," Mrs. Hooper said. "It is accomplishing much but there is much to be accomplished."

Animals Overworked
"In Algeria and Tunis conditions of poverty among the people are so acute that animals are constantly overworked and underfed. And in both sections vivisection is demonstrated and taught in the public schools."

In Egypt, however, we found conditions almost the reverse. The people are more kind to their beasts and cattle. They have their own protective society, in which by far the majority of members are Egyptians. And this, after all, is the aim of the movement—to gain the interest of the native people so that causes can be attacked instead of effects remedied.

To Save Dogs
"With the appointment of M. Bordes to the Governor-Generalship of Algeria, one constructive step has already been taken there. Heretofore dogs have been picked up wholesale on the streets and thrown into ill-appointed pounds or four-wheelers where they are disposed of for any experimental organization that will take them away, regardless of their purpose. M. Bordes had promised that if the Society for Protection of Animals could erect a building for the purpose, it may have entire charge of this work."

"Despite an appearance of well-being in the shape of good roads and fertile fields in Algeria and Tunis, there seems to be no provision for animal fodder. The little donkeys that one sees everywhere, as well as the camels, are fed on straw and date seeds, provision that animals of other countries would probably spurn. Perhaps the lack of fodder is explained by the fact that donkeys are so cheap. They can often be purchased for 80 cents, and with the initial cost so low, the natives probably worry little about the upkeep."

Boston Art Notes
Canadian scenes in book prints, done in color by Walter J. Phillips, are being shown at the Goodspeed Gallery, 7 Ashburton Place, Boston.

Photographs by Walter Gilman, also are being shown at the Yose Gallery, Copley Square.

The Lynn Art Club is holding its annual winter exhibition at the Lynn Public Library.

Dorothy Adlow is to give a series of illustrated lectures on art in the lecture hall of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, Saturdays beginning at 2:30 p. m. The subjects are: Feb. 4, Degas; Feb. 11, The Art of the Portrait; Feb. 18, The Vogue of the Primitive; Feb. 25, Picasso and others. For membership in this class, write or telephone to Miss Chippe Adlow, 35 Elm Hill Park, Roxbury.

On Feb. 8 Prof. Eric R. D. MacLagan, director and secretary of the Victoria and Albert Museum, London, and Charles Elliot Norton, professor of poetry at Harvard University for the current year, will resume his lectures at Fogg Museum, Cambridge, on Italian sculpture. The dates and subjects of the lectures will be as follows: Feb. 8, "The fifteenth century in Florence"; Feb. 15, "Verrocchio and the Sculptors of North Italy"; Feb. 22, "Michael Angelo"; March 7, "The Sixteenth Century"; March 14, "Bernini and the Seventeenth Century." The lectures, which are open to the public, will

be given in the new Lecture Hall, and will be illustrated with lantern slides.

The Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, announces two lectures in French to be given on Feb. 15 and 17 in the Lecture Hall by Dr. Alfred Salmons, assistant director of the Museum of East Asiatic Art in Cologne. The subject of Dr. Salmons's lectures will be "Les Problèmes de la Sculpture dans les Indes Orientales." Dr. Salmons is visiting various collections in America and lecturing in a number of the larger cities.

DAVIDOVITCH WINS VICTORY
By Big Majority Coalition Opposition in Skupshchina Is Agreed Upon

By Wire from THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BELGRADE—After three days and nights spent in constant meetings and consultations, followed with intense interest throughout the country, the Democratic members of the Skupshchina have decided by a two-to-one vote to approve the decision of their leader, Leuba Davidovitch, for the formation of a large Opposition coalition embracing all the Democratic elements in the kingdom, including Stepan Raditch, leader of the Croatian Peasant Party, and S. Pribitchevitch of the Independent Democrats Party, both from the newly annexed trans-Danubian provinces.

The five Democrats at present in the cabinet are expected to resign soon causing the fall of the Vukitchevitch Government. The victory of Mr. Davidovitch who is considered by many Yugoslavians to be the most popular, unselfish and straightforward politician, is looked on as one of the most significant events in the recent political history of the country. Though it is not expected to bring about any immediate or radical change, it is regarded as heralding a closer co-operation among the different Radical and Social elements—a definite cementing into a single unit of all the social groups in the new provinces and the old kingdom—as well as an increased emphasis on civic liberty, economic improvement and honest administration.

It is considered a victory for those looking toward the enlightenment, elevation and advancement of the masses and for more cordial relations with neighboring states. Despite the almost complete cessation of legislative activity, due to the long drawn out deliberations of the Democrats on which the fate of the Government depends very important in the fiscal law just passed, constituting an additional step toward consolidation of the different elements of the population.

BILLBOARDS LOSE ADIRONDACK TEST
Court Decides Law Controlling Them Constitutional

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
UTICA, N. Y.—The Ferris law, prohibiting erection of billboards in the Adirondack Park without consent of the Conservation Commission, is constitutional, according to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court by a unanimous decision.

The appeal from an order of the late Justice Edward M. Angell of Glen Falls was taken by Joseph S. Sterling, proprietor of a fox farm at Lake Placid, who maintained 11 billboards on privately owned property within the park boundaries.

The Ferris law prohibits such signs where they advertise something sold upon the land. Adirondack landowners have looked upon the appeal as a test case.

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Andre Citroen Is Called the Henry Ford of France

(Continued from Page 1)

new model up and down the sides of the Washington monument it would be less of an achievement than there are a million people within sight of the Eiffel Tower, and Paris is still one of the great capitals of the world. There are reports that an American automobile firm has offered M. Citroen \$1,000,000 for his contract for the tower. What rental he pays is not made public, but I was informed that it exceeded 17,000,000 francs or \$680,000 for a long period of years.

Presumably this costly and brilliant sign is devised to fire the beholder with a desire to buy a Citroen automobile. Its effect upon me was to arouse my desire to see the man who had established the thoroughness of an American advertising device in Paris. As for his cars they are universal in France in the form of taxis and are in every respect neater and more comfortable than the American "diver" of the now discarded model. M. Citroen finds pleasure in being called the Henry Ford of France. But the resemblance between the two men seems to me most to end with the fact that each is the largest individual producer of automobiles in his own country. The restless and inventive mind of the American, ever seeking methods, new machinery, scrapping the old at any cost, cutting the hours of labor each day, and the number of work-days in the week, reaching out to the ends of the world for his raw materials and establishing his own smelters, forges, factories and shops to convert them into supplies for his automobile works, owning his own railroads, his own ship lines and his own system of air traffic—this colossal organization, enterprise and production is followed, but not in any sense equaled by the Frenchman. This, however, is not for lack of ambition. M. Citroen has met Ford in the United States, has studied both the man and his methods of production, and is emulating the latter so far as the differing conditions in France and the United States permit.

Variety of Tastes

I found M. Citroen in his works at Javel, a nearby suburb of Paris, bordering on the Seine. It was perhaps the nearest approach to an American executive office that I had encountered on that side of the water. There was the same intervention of information desk, messenger, private secretaries and guides that one discovers when one seeks the lair of a true captain of industry in the United States. Once run to earth, however, he proved to be the type of alert, keen, clear-cut business man—a type which one can find as frequently on the Boulevards as in Wall Street.

"Yes," he began, "I'm proud to be called the Henry Ford of France and could only wish the resemblance were a little more precise. I have met him many times, and studied intensively the methods employed in his factories. Here is an evidence of our friendship," and therewith he held up a small photograph of the two men standing by the American manufacturer.

"Are you able to establish Ford's methods of production over here?" he was asked.

Well, not wholly. There are many points of difference between the American and French industrial fields. Our market is not so great as yours, for we have not so great a mass of people capable of paying \$600 or \$1000 for a pleasure car, and then meeting the heavy tax charge for upkeep. You might think that this difficulty would be met by taking all Europe for our market, but in such an enterprise we have to overcome the obstacles presented by hostile tariffs at every frontier, and the marked difference in the taste of various peoples. Styles of clothes, furniture, equipments are more standardized in Europe than here, and a quarter of a century ago but even at that we have no such general acceptance of a common style as you have in the United States, where the clothes of Los Angeles are indistinguishable from those of Boston, and Ford's No. 10 was as acceptable to the taste of Oklahoma as of Ohio. We are selling cars in other countries, it is true, and have plants in England, Belgium, Germany and Italy, but even at that our market away from home is trifling compared to Mr. Ford's.

"American Methods Studied"

Nevertheless we try to adopt his methods to our problem. To begin with we concentrated on a single model of 10 horsepower. We have 75 engineers who have made a trip to the United States since 1923. I have myself, of course, visited not merely the Ford works but other leading American automobile factories. At first it seemed that there were few points at which we could imitate your methods. The French workman is distinctly individualist. He likes to do his job in his own way, and is impatient of standardization or reduction to the monotonous methods of machine production. Probably that is a survival from long centuries of handicraft in France which have given her workmen a greater degree of art instinct than is observable in the same class elsewhere. That has indeed put this country first in the quality of its manufactures, but has not made for mass production in the past. Unless corrected it would lead to French success in turning out a few de luxe automobiles, but make manufacture of cars for the masses impossible.

"But we have corrected it. Time was required to educate a new type of workman, but today I'm not

sure but that each one is not accomplishing more than his prototype in the United States. Wages, of course, do not equal yours. Our workmen get \$2 a day to your \$6 or \$8, but their living expenses are much less—even though the experience of your tourists may contradict that theory. Despite low wages, however, our cars cost about as much as a similar product in the United States owing to the high cost of materials, and our innumerable taxes. If the cost of materials, overhead, transportation and taxes could be on the same basis as the United States, and if the European customs system could be simplified by the elimination of formalities and delays, I believe we could make and sell—that is, all our plants, not Citroen alone—as many as 5000 cars a day.

"Today Citroen is making between 400 and 500 cars daily. Of course we have had to work hard to develop a market, and we started in by or-

Premier French Car Producer



ANDRE CITROEN

ganizing a taxi-cab company in Paris, which now operates about 3000 cars. It also serves other French cities, and in a limited degree operates in other European nations.

In passing, one who has suffered from the taxis of Boston and New York would like to put in a word for the excellence of the Citroen taxis. They are trim, attractive, swift on the get-away. No credit, however, is due the manufacturer for the fact one can ride for an hour in Paris for less than it costs in Boston to go from a hotel to the North Station. That is one of those things that order better in France.

At the beginning of this article I spoke of the illuminated advertisement on the Eiffel Tower. It is not the only notable achievement in an advertising way which M. Citroen has been able to accomplish. When Lindbergh made his memorable drop from the air into excited Paris the automobile manufacturer was the only industrialist able to lure the aviator out to his plant. All were eager for him, but the American Ambassador, Myron T. Herrick, stood adamant in the path. If the voyager of the skies went to one he would have to go to all, and that was impossible.

"But," pleaded Citroen, "Lindbergh said that he was lost in the night until he saw my illuminated advertisement on the Eiffel Tower. As his guide to Le Bourget and safety, I am entitled to a visit."

Reception given Lindbergh was firm, though admitting the plausibility of the argument. Then M. Citroen tried another tack.

"Your great aviator is going to meet princes, politicians and millionaires," he said. "Ought he not to see something of our working people? Where, except at my works, can a group of 20,000 such be gathered to express to him, and through him to the people of the United States, the admiration and affection of the French people?"

This plea was effective, and the reception given Lindbergh at the Javel works was all that the eager applicant had promised.

Other exploits, not entirely without their advertising value, are to be credited M. Citroen. He early recognized the fact that the French possessions along the northern border of Africa would require a form of automobile transportation that could cope with the sands of the desert. Accordingly his company devised caterpillar tractor cars which would run across the shifting sands. In 1923 the desert was traversed by a caravan of five such cars, the trip taking 30 days. Later a second ex-

pedition of eight cars crossed the entire stretch of northern Africa, accompanied by a moving picture outfit which secured a very extraordinary series of pictures that have been shown all over the world. The Citroen cars are now used in the postal service of those French-African colonies which require special devices for desert travel.

Like every other Frenchman, M. Citroen was active in the World War. He at first was mobilized as a sub-lieutenant of artillery. In this position he very quickly discovered the shortness of munitions, and was commissioned to construct a munitions plant, capable of turning out 20,000 shrapnel shells daily. This plant he established at Javel, and developed it to a point of which its capacity exceeded 55,000 shells daily, with 13,000 workmen employed. It formed the nucleus of his great automobile plant after the war.

A Factor in Peace

But notwithstanding his service in wartime, he is the farthest removed from a militarist. Indeed, I rather like to lay emphasis upon the fact that I could find no great industrialist, nor hardly any Frenchman of standing, who is other than sincerely enlisted in the cause of maintaining

RIVIERA DISCORD POLITICAL AND JOURNALISTIC

General Italian and French Public on Border Found to Have Mutual Regard

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PARIS—With the purpose of obtaining a first-hand knowledge of the views of Frenchmen who are in close association with Italians, and the views of Italians who live side by side with the French, I traveled downward from Paris to Nice and to Menton on the Italian border. Officials I did not seek, although their opinions were welcome. Chiefly I desired to know precisely what the people of the Mediterranean were thinking of the quarrel which had separated two nations which so recently were allies.

My questions were addressed to everybody I encountered. I had long conversations with hotelkeepers and shopkeepers. The street-car conductor and the flower-seller were willing to respond to my inquiries. The rich idler, the prosperous merchant, and the humble toiler, could easily be made to talk. With the exception of a few politicians who have special views, their verdict was almost unanimous. They could not understand that there should be the slightest trouble between France and Italy. Some of them were French, but others were Italian.

French Hospitality Subverted

"But there are groups which are strongly opposed to each other," I questioned.

"Yes, that is true, and it is to be deprecated. Most of us would prefer not to meddle with politics. But certain Italians who have suffered from the fascist regime have taken refuge on the Riviera and they have taken advantage of French hospitality to pursue their agitation on foreign soil. They are not numerous. The provocative journals which have been published in little groups of Fascist or anti-Fascist, for the most part are pleased with the action of the French police in suppressing the more subversive organs. If an Italian in exile feels that he has grievances against Signor Mussolini, he should remember that it is embarrassing for his host to publish exhortations to violence in his host's house."

"But there are also French newspapers, especially some of those published in the South, which perpetually rail against Italy—that is to say, against the present rulers of Italy."

"They are mistaken in their tactics, and an Italian in France should deplore their influence. Fascism or anti-Fascism is a domestic issue."

Hence, as I quickly discovered in my tour of the Riviera, these political and newspaper activities wrought much harm. The Italians in Italy felt that they were being attacked with the consent and connivance of the French Government—or at least with the connivance of the French press. They went so far as to ascribe plots against the Due to the French, and to their compatriots on French soil. They exaggerated. On the other hand, the French publicists, feeling that they were wrongly accused, grew resentful and retaliated. When the Italian press berated the French, the French pointed out that, since the Italian press is strictly controlled, its vituperation was an authoritative expression of Fascist opinion.

Italian Expansion Involved

I discovered that there was no tendency on the Riviera to magnify the incidents which have occurred on the frontiers. Those incidents could not be deemed as negligible, but it is clearly encouraging that they have left no bitterness.

"What are the practical problems?" I asked.

"The fundamental facts are that Italy has an increasing population, and cannot find the same outlets in emigration as it could even a few years ago. There is likewise a lack of raw materials. There are inadequate commercial outlets. There are insufficient Italian colonies, for when the mandates were distributed after the war Italy was unable to make its voice heard. Sooner or later there must be a redistribution of the territories. This would solve many difficulties."

"Do you think that France ought to surrender Syria to Italy?"

"Perhaps that is asking too much. But it may be that some arrangement can be made by which Italian Italy could readily find a place in the uncultivated lands. In Abyssinia,

and in the lands around Abyssinia, arrangements favorable to Italy might be made."

"And what else?"

"In Tunisia, France is in possession, but the Italians, who greatly outnumber the French settlers, have helped to contribute to the prosperity of the protectorate. They should not be penalized by the constant menace of losing their nationality. Their status should be equitably defined. Again there should be a readjustment of the southern boundaries of Libya."

"All this is one-sided."

"Possibly it is, but France is in a position to make concessions, whereas Italy is not. Surely Italy, as a Mediterranean power, should be allowed to interest itself on an equal footing with France, Spain, and England, in the administration of Tangier. This is a question of prestige if you like, but nobody would any the worse for greater Italian participation."

Balkan Question Provocative

"And what of the battle of the treaties?"

"You mean the Italian treaty with Albania, and the French treaty with Yugoslavia regarded as a reply? The Italian view is that Italy's relations with Albania do not directly concern France, and normally should not involve a conflict between France and Italy. Italy has natural claims to a special influence in the Adriatic and in the Balkans. France in supporting Yugoslavia, which is resentful of the Italian control of Albania, would be brought almost automatically into war with Italy were Italy and Yugoslavia seriously to quarrel. But these are subjects which, though delicate, should be discussed calmly. Everything depends upon the general attitude of the two countries."

And as to the outcome in the near future:

"At any rate," said both French and Italians to me, "M. Briand and Signor Mussolini are both sensible men, who want to reach an accord, and once more injudicious polemics, which have never troubled us in the south, are brought to an end, our bill will fly together, and the cause of peace will be advanced."

Bodleian Library at Oxford Too Small for Its Own Staff

Growing Pressure Upon Its Space Seems to Make Erection of New Building Imperative—Site Sought Near Center of City

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OXFORD—The Bodleian Library is faced to face with a very serious problem in the growing pressure upon its space, and the solution of this problem is a matter demanding immediate consideration. Prof. E. L. Woodward, secretary in modern history at New College and Fellow of All Souls, points out that as things are at present there is not a room in the entire Bodleian in which two or three men can consult together with opportunity to spread open books upon a table.

The Bodleian Library means a great deal to Oxford and to England generally. It is one of the world's greatest libraries. To terminate its functions as a library of deposit would be, as Professor Woodward indicates, to stultify its claim to be a national library. The Bodleian has at present too little room even for the proper accommodation of its own staff. It has no studies where classes can be held or works prepared. There is no room under the roof of the library proper where the New English Dictionary could be compiled.

Oxford is very much crowded in many ways. In the neighborhood of the Bodleian there are few suitable buildings in which the institution might find enlargement. It is possible that a book storage might be built on the sites of some of them, but it could not possibly be adequate for more than a century. And who, again, asks Professor Woodward, would think of building in Oxford for only

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of Men's and Young Men's Suits and Overcoats.

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25c pair
SOCONY
PRISCILLA
MASTER CRAFT
25c pair

DUNCAN & GOODELL CO. 36 Mechanic Street, Worcester

John C. MacInnes Co.

The Famous Lockhart Mill-End Sale

will commence in the John C. MacInnes Co. store on Wednesday, February 8th

Watch all Worcester papers for further announcements.

RUSSIA BUYING GRAIN FROM PRIVATE OWNERS

Government Aims to Obtain Large Quantity in Order to Insure Bread Supply

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW—Due to the centralization of trade and industry in the hands of the state, many matters which are more or less left to take their own course in other countries, in Russia become affairs of very serious public concern.

The annual autumn and winter grain-buying campaign is a case in point. It is to the interest of the Government to buy up as large a quantity of the grain as possible, first, in order to guarantee the bread supply of the cities and, secondly, to secure a certain surplus of grain for export purposes. Private dealers play a minor role in this campaign, state and co-operative organizations buying up most of the grain.

During the last months of 1927 this grain-buying campaign went very unsatisfactorily. In October, 1,263,000 tons were obtained; but this fell to 742,000 tons in November, and no improvement was visible in December. The November amount was even smaller than the amount collected in November, 1925, which was the first year after a drought.

No Compulsory Selling

One of the reasons why the peasants do not bring their grain to the market is that they are under no very strong economic compulsion to do so. The collection of the agricultural tax has gone rather slowly; prices on manufactured goods, while still high, have been reduced by 10 per cent as compared with last year; moreover, the peasants are inclined to sell their dairy products and nongrain crops, for which they ob-

tain higher prices than they can realize with their grain.

The inadequate supply of certain kinds of manufactured goods is a chronic problem in Russia; and this lack is felt more sharply in the villages than in the cities, because the city consumer usually gets first preference with whatever stock of goods may be available. The textile industry (which is especially important in connection with supplying the needs of the peasants) did not fully carry out its production plan during the last three months of 1927; the production of textile and woolen goods showed a diminution in November as compared with October.

Barriers of War

Another factor in the slow course of the grain preparations was the widely disseminated talk about the danger of war last spring and summer. To the Russian peasant war means a shortage of supplies; his instinct is to hoard all his available foodstuffs when the shadow of Mars appears on the horizon.

In the early part of January the strenuous activity for improvement of the grain-buying campaign began to yield results; increased purchases were reported from a number of regions. The Government co-operated with this movement by issuing two decrees: one providing for stricter punishment of manufacturers and sellers of home-brewed liquor, another authorizing the issue of a peasant loan to the amount of 100,000,000 rubles. It is hoped that this will contribute to the drawing of surplus money out of the villages and thereby give the peasants more stimulus to sell their grain products.

DENMARK AND SPAIN JOIN IN NEW TREATY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COPENHAGEN, Denmark—A commercial treaty has at last been signed between Denmark and Spain, whereby an almost unique state of affairs has been terminated. In the past Denmark has for a considerable period had to pay substantial sums to the Spanish Exchequer, because the peasants are inclined to dry fish from the Faroe Islands than for fish of the same description from competing countries.

This abnormal order of things has now come to an end and the Faroe Islands (which are a portion of Denmark) will henceforward enjoy the same exceptional favors as to other countries. Denmark in her turn, has granted Spain better terms on the latter's imports to Denmark.

POLISH-LATVIAN PACT FOR TRADE SIGNED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WARSAW—The trade treaty between Latvia and Poland has been signed on the basis of the most-favored nation. It is hoped that the relations between the two states will now enter on the same phase of friendliness and good will which characterizes the connection between Poland and Finland and Estonia.

The next step ardently desired here is that Lithuania should also enter into this understanding between the Baltic states and Poland, thus strengthening their mutual position both politically and economically.

Jewelry—Diamonds—Watches
Silverware—Stationery
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Valentine Greetings
That Are Different

Lundborg & Co.

286 Main Street, Worcester, Mass.
Expert Repairing of American and Swiss Watches
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Full Line of Valentines
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The Harvey & Lewis Co.
513 Main St., Park Bldg., Worcester

UNITED STATES BIG BUYER OF USED RUBBER

Increase Is 26,000 Tons Over 1926—Market of World Is Affected

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—It is estimated by leading British rubber interests that American consumption of new rubber increased by only 5000 tons in 1927. On the other hand, Canadian consumption, which means American-owned subsidiary tire companies, increased by 8000 tons, or 40 per cent.

The most unexpected feature of the year's rubber statistics is the large increase in the use of reclaimed rubber in the United States. The London rubber market believed that when rubber dropped to its admittedly present moderate price, the incentive to use the reclaimed and less satisfactory product would disappear. In fact, however, the United States used 190,000 tons of the reclaimed product last year, compared with 144,000 tons in 1926.

It is believed that here is one of the main reasons why the price of rubber has failed to respond to the reduced production allowed under the Stevenson restriction plan, and that planters and dealers will have to make increasing allowance for this.

The United Kingdom used 13 per cent more rubber, while Germany showed a remarkable increase, having taken 17,000 tons, or 75 per cent more than in the previous year. Other main consumers about maintained their consumption except in the case of Russia, which doubled its imports and used 13,000 tons. There is considerable surprise at this last figure.

The world's increase in the consumption of rubber in 1927 was about 43,000 tons, or 8 per cent. This increase bears out the expectations of the leading experts that additional supplies will have to be provided based upon about the average increase per year.

ULIAN'S

326 Main Street, Worcester

SECRETS of SPRING

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New! Indian Print Silk Dresses

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SPECIAL VALUE!
No fashion is more highly acclaimed for Spring than these beautiful prints that exploit the activities of the aboriginal American, both in their subjects and their colorings.

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—in every version that's really significant in the mode

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Every dress you buy at Bedell is higher in fashion-standing than in price. Bedell \$20,000,000 buying power makes that possible.

Bedell dresses are further characterized by youthfulness, whether they are sized for juniors, misses, or women.

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BUFFALO—Main St., cor. Mohawk
PITTSBURGH—3rd Ave., near Wood St.
BRIDGEPORT—Main St., cor. Elm
NEWARK—Broad St., cor. W. Park
BOSTON—Washington St., cor. Bedford
WORCESTER—Main St., nr. Chatham
PHILADELPHIA—Market St., cor. 12th
BALTIMORE—3rd Ave., near Wood St.

Annual February Furniture Sale

FURNITURE OF QUALITY AND CHARACTER AT LOW PRICES
Make your home attractive now while selections are large and prices low.

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VOS!
and other
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EDUCATIONAL

A Bewildered Foreign Student,
Then an International Entity

SHE arrived from China with 250 Government students, each bound for a different college in the United States, and her name was so unpronounceable that the upper classmen dubbed her "Chew-Chew." As her opaque, slanting eyes surveyed the Elizabethan college buildings her bewildered thought leaped back to familiar pagodas with their pointed eaves to catch and pin the evil ones. There were no evil ones in America and no ancestors, she had been taught at the mission school. She was now a college freshman. It was all very strange.

Faces, white faces, all alike, and a jargon of speech unlike the concise English she had learned from the American teachers at Amoy. Would she find friends here? Would she find friends who would help her to take back to China many splendid ideas? Friends to whom she could speak of China, showing them high truths about her people which they could but admire? But she said nothing of these thoughts as she watched them come and go. For the talk was of other things—games, clothes, class meetings, and many points about college days that she did not fathom.

One face she came to recognize in those bewildering first weeks. Often it was near her when she searched for the right classroom or did not know about hockey practice. "I am your senior, big sister," Chew-Chew, she was told. "Drift in and see me whenever you can, 37 Elliot House." Little Chew-Chew laughed, for she felt so friendly, but the words were jargon to her. However, when the same face appeared at her door, she could understand. This was a formal call—she was distressed that she could offer no refreshment. But in reply to it the next day Chew-Chew knocked at 37 Elliot House. The room was full of sprawling forms. It was embarrassing not to have presents for all; but here was her gift for the hostess. A call meant presents. "It is true that we do in China," she had to explain.

French, Latin, mathematics, many notebooks, strange rules one only learned about afterward, and hurry, hurry somewhere else all day! These how many times she had to tell how she liked America. "How I like!" Her thought flashed over the Pacific—a courtyard, closed shutters, the heavy odor of the incense, a call meant presents. "It is true that we do in China," she had to explain.

Could she tell them about her China, about the girls she knew who were not free to go everywhere in town as she was doing here. Would they like to hear of China? A call meant presents. "It is true that we do in China," she had to explain.

Who are your people? she was asked. She had put on her royal blue robe with the rampant golden dragons down the front and back, and had worn all her ornaments, for there had been a costume dance with everybody there. Who was she? How could she explain? What did they know of China—its tongs, its years of Manchu rule, the great thousands of its Dr. Sun Yat Sen, its struggle to find itself. Someone had told them that only a lady of high position could wear such a costume. They had grown curious. A shrug, a laugh, she spread her hands. They had to be content. "The little sphinx!" she heard them comment jokingly. "She's wiser than she seems."

It was all very thrilling, but it was lonely. And she knew that this was not because she was the only Chinese student in the college. She sensed that the cause lay deeper than that—in a certain point of view held by these American students. She was an outsider, she was "foreign," the very quaintness that delighted them was part of it—they sought for differences between themselves and her, rather than points of mutual understanding. But she did not express these thoughts beyond a murmured saying of Confucius, and after all, the days were very full.

That Christmas she went to a student convention. There, among large delegations of foreign students she began to see what it was all about, and to grow strong because she saw. They loved and admired the United States, these upper classmen from Europe, South America, the Orient, attending many colleges and universities. Thinking about their grateful loyalty she glimpsed their years after graduation, when they should have spread into their many homelands, bearing

ing with them this feeling of American friendship. On the one side, how richly the people of the United States were bound to be repaid for sheltering foreign students in their midst! And what an opportunity for bettering foreign relations lay at every door, ready to be seized through such simple, approachable means as the extension of genuine hospitality of the American home to these students from afar, through emphasizing known points of contact and finding others, through opening the thought to learn of and honor the nations whose students were at their threshold! And on the

other side, what new aspects of life each student from a foreign land could take back after four years, and how priceless their loyalty if based on genuine love for a welcoming American people! Was it not truly one of the greatest of international investments ever undertaken?

Yet the freshman so far from the pagodas of her ancestors did not express these thoughts, although in later years she was often to do so. She left the convention aware that she was an entity in a dynamic world student movement; and returned to her college, where they had learned to prize her presence among them and to care, without knowing how much they cared, for that essence of something which becomes a widened interest, including lands beyond their own—beginning, because of little Chew-Chew, with China.

Havana University—Host to 21 Republics

Second Bush
Scholar Thinks
Failures Needless

NEW YORK, N. Y. SO THOROUGHLY convinced is Thomas MacLaren, second Bush research scholar from Great Britain to the United States, that most scholastic failures in primary and high schools may be avoided by specially arranged curricula, that he has come to this country to discover what the American educational system is doing for this movement.

MacLaren, who holds a Ph.D. degree at Glasgow University with the thesis he will prepare on the results of his study, arrived in this country recently under the provisions of the scholarship established by Irving T. Bush, president of the Bush Terminal Company, and awarded by the London Education Council in education. The scholarship enables a teacher of Great Britain to pass several months in America studying the school system. His first incumbent was John Whitley of Oxford University, who visited the United States last year and made an intensive survey of vocational education.

"Backward" Defined
Mr. MacLaren emphasizes the point that when he refers to the "backward child" he means the child of good general ability who is failing to measure up to the standard in his studies which might well be expected of him.

"There can be no doubt that American educators have been pioneers in coping with preventable backwardness among students," Mr. MacLaren continued. "Most of the books I have studied on the subject have been written by Americans. America's financial resources for such study are far greater than ours."

"My chief interest is in what your schools have accomplished practically, rather than in the theories they hold. My view of the subject is that practical results are of first importance. This problem of backward children is so common that I wonder so little has been done about it up to the present."

Intensive Survey
Mr. MacLaren believes that the practice of classifying children by a rigid system under which every child is expected to study the same things for the same period does not react to the greatest advantage of the child. He believes that an intensive survey should be conducted to determine the needs of each individual child and that a curriculum should then be worked out to awaken its interest and co-operation and to strengthen its weak points.

"By adapting the curricula to meet

the varying needs of pupils, a great deal of preventable backwardness can be eliminated," he declared.

Mr. MacLaren referred to the City of London Vacation Course, through which he obtained the scholarship, as an institution which "tends to increase international understanding and good fellowship."

Contacts With 22 Nations
"Its 10-day lecture courses in August are attended by from 500 to 800 students among which 22 nations were represented last year," he said. "The contacts which are established during the two-week period must broaden and enrich the students' experience, and they cannot fail to carry back to their various communities and nations something of the outlook they have gained."

Mr. MacLaren's own experience in acquiring an education was intensely practical. Through the snow and rain of rigorous Scottish winters, he trudged 11 miles each day to and from Ayr Academy to acquire his high school education. From 1905 to 1908 he studied at the University of Glasgow, from which he received "with special distinction" the degree of Master of Arts. In 1914 he received the degree of Bachelor of Science from the University of London. In 1919 he was appointed headmaster of Mearns School, Renfrewshire, a post he still holds.

The Question Is—

ASING your opinion on achievements of the present Pan-American Congress at Havana, what advantages or disadvantages do you believe such conferences have over the League of Nations as instruments for the promotion of international concord?

Do you think the major emphasis of Pan-Americanism should be placed on economic, political, or cultural co-operation?

What do you think of the idea of an international court for the Western Hemisphere, with its seat at Havana, as proposed by Colombia?

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Republic in the Americas

Havana, Cuba
Special Correspondence.
A STAIRWAY of immense proportions and of exceeding grandeur, recently completed and now decked with the flags of every republic in the Western Hemisphere, leads up to the summit of Havana's highest hill to the imposing buildings of Havana University, now the scene of daily conferences of the Sixth Pan-American Conference.

To those who saw the tangle of the balconies of the dream-walled houses that line the way. Originally it was planned to hold the conferences in the capital building still under construction, but several months ago the impossibility of completing the modern machines and the new university buildings were selected as a worthy substitute. But the beautiful buildings of the university were approached by a dingy flight of steps and the ground in front was ragged and chaotic. Plans for a monster stairway were drawn, necessitating the lowering of the hill in front to render the approach more impressive. To complete the main stairway that descends the hill, it was impossible to divert traffic and yet speed in construction was required, and the presence of traffic so cramped the space for working that the modern machines that make mole hills out of mountains could not be used. The speed with which the laborers handled their picks and shovels and the masons their trowels and plumb lines, the fallacy that the Latin-American is incapable of speed, and the monster stairway that "could not be completed in time" stands as a testimonial of the newly awakened powers of the countries to the south.

First Bush Scholar Reports

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
New York, N. Y.
AN educational congress of English-speaking nations which would act as a clearing house for the educational progress of Anglo-American peoples is recommended in the report of John Whitley, first Bush research scholar from Great Britain to the United States, who is an honors graduate of Oxford University, made a survey of the recent developments in vocational education in this country in an extensive tour which extended as far west as Minneapolis.

Whitley's report, "one realizes keenly how much could be gained from a closer intercourse between America and England for the advancement of education. Close personal associations of the type promoted by the Bush Research Scholarship will keep both America and England informed of the ideals and progress of the other, but one rather looks forward to the day when the leading educationalists of both countries will get together and an Anglo-American Congress will meet in London or Washington."

The report outlines briefly the main features of Mr. Whitley's investigation with a view to showing how American experience may contribute to the solution of educational problems in England.

"My main object was not so much to make an exhaustive survey of the American system as to collect information on organization and procedure in America which would have a direct bearing on the recommendations of the two government commissions which were then working the relationship between education and industry," it continues.

Mr. Whitley's study covered the strictly vocational movement—that is, the training of students for industry, commerce, and agriculture, and public funds; the vocational or pre-vocational training given in junior and senior high schools, also financed by public funds, and the recent developments in vocational guidance in the school system.

"All these three fields of endeavor are so vast that it is not possible to do a better name, the 'Vocational Movement,' and have been dictated by certain recent economic and social changes in the structure of American society," the report says.

"Briefly, these changes are: (a) the rise of America as an industrial nation; (b) the increasing prosperity of the American working classes. To meet these changes the school system has been called upon to provide some form of industrial training which will replace the out-of-date apprenticeship system and (c) to cope with a secondary school population increased from 300,000 to 4,000,000 in 25 years."

"The problem of training for industry is just as acute in England as it was in America in 1917, when the Federal Vocational Education Act was passed, and it may be expected that some scheme with similar objectives in view will be put into operation as a result of the joint committee's report."

"Our secondary school situation is not, as yet, so pressing, but public criticism is demanding that we should make some changes in curriculum, and in view of this fact a

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London, Eng.
Special Correspondence.

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25.

THE HOME FORUM

On the Familiar Style

EVERYONE knows the literary type which has been called the familiar style. One is what taken the trouble to understand precisely what is meant by the familiar style in which the type finds expression. Many years ago, when the field had not yet been fully explored, a careful explanation was given by a very competent writer—William Hazlitt. Of all the essayists who wrote during the first half of the nineteenth century, he was the most generally satisfactory. Lamb was more whimsically charming; Leigh Hunt commanded a lighter touch; Jeffrey, Lockhart, and the Reviewers wielded more trenchant weapons. But for all-round capacity, Hazlitt led the field. He wrote upon the widest variety of topics, and it is the characteristic of his gift that even when we disagree with what he says, we enjoy his manner of saying it.

This "manner" is what he was the first to term the "familiar style." And in one of the most significant of his essays he is at pains to explain what he understands by the expression. There are some passages in this essay which are worth quoting, not only for their sound common sense but also for their abiding significance.

"It is not easy to write a familiar style. Many people mistake a familiar for a vulgar style, and suppose that to write without affectation is to write at random. On the contrary, there is nothing which requires more precision, and if I may say so, more purity of expression, than the style I am speaking of. It utterly rejects not only all unmeaning pomp, but all low, cant phrases, and loose, unconnected, slipshod allusions. It is not to take the first word that offers, but the best word in common use; it is not to throw words together in any combinations we please, but to follow and avail ourselves of the true idiom of the language. . . . Out of ten words equally common, equally intelligible, with nearly equal pretensions, it is a matter of some nicety and discrimination to pick out the very one, the preferability of which is scarcely perceptible, but decisive. There are two qualities mentioned

by Hazlitt as tending especially to vitiate the familiar style. One is what may be called "pomposity," the other "vulgarity." To steer a middle course should be the aim of all careful writers—"surely," he says, "it is but a mechanical rule for avoiding what is low, to be always pedantic and affected. . . . I hate," he adds, "anything that occupies more space than it is worth." Of the two faults he seems to devote more criticism to the former, citing Dr. Samuel Johnson in particular as an exemplar of all that was hostile to ease of style. There were many others, contemporary with Hazlitt, who "made the little fishes talk like whales"—pomposity contributors to the Gentleman's Magazine and kindred periodicals.

The question of vulgarity of style was touched on no less severely, but not so fully. Yet what he says here would seem to have a good deal of significance today. With us it is not pomposity that threatens; it is rather the facile, free-spoken, sometimes unintelligent mood which too often mistakes adroitness for ease and superficiality for knowledge. "A truly natural or familiar style," says our critic, "can never be quaint or vulgar, for this reason, that it is of universal force and applicability, and that quaintness and vulgarity arise out of the immediate connection of certain words with coarse and disagreeable or with confined ideas."

Hazlitt attained ease and vigor without concession to the unrefined and popular fads of the moment, yet how many of our own authors have bowed the knee in the house of Rimmon? Is it not true that much contemporary writing is merely "quaint" or "vulgar" when it seeks to be familiar?

There is another phase of the question, allied more or less closely with Hazlitt's theories. Most of us know the writer, or speaker, who tries to attain a familiar style by "writing down" to his audience. It is a weakness which may not be so hampering to good expression as the faults just mentioned, but it tends nevertheless to "make the judicious grieve." There is—there always has been—a tendency in this direction on the part of those who write for children. Even King'sley's Water-Babies, in retrospect, triumphantly successful, becomes at times sentimental. The writer looks, as it were, through the children at their elders and falls into a dogmatic, invidious, and inferior removed from the true familiar style. The enduring charm of Lewis Carroll's books lies precisely in the fact that he himself becomes as a little child; he is fortunate enough, as King'sley says somewhere, to be admitted to their friendship.

Did Hazlitt think of the writer who essays the familiar style, but secures only a personal manner? Very few essayists can interest us by writing in terms of their own personality. Lamb could do this; we enjoy De Quincey and Hazlitt for this reason perhaps more than for any other. But they had all something over and above the personal record—a style, a cachet, a manner—call it what we will—which makes their work a continual delight. In most other cases it is an obstruction; we become conscious of a stilted appeal, an ungenuine atmosphere. It is only when the essayist is actually interested in himself and commands a certain indefinable quality of taste and style that we confess to any pleasure in his whims, or fancies, or experiences. Not a few of our twentieth-century essayists thus lay themselves open to comment; not infrequently the admission of personal matter clouds the effectiveness of the style, and reveals not an intimate charm but a strain of uneasy egotism.

After all, the familiar style must be effortless. "To write a genuine or truly familiar English style is to write as one would speak in common conversation who had a thorough command and choice of words, or could discourse with ease, force, and perspicuity, setting aside all pedantic and artificial considerations." A recent critic of note has applied the doctrine suggested by Hazlitt's words to no less a person than Stevenson. It seems strange at first thought that there should be a doubt in the case of the author of *Travels with a Donkey*; less so of all the such a perfectly written essay as the *Enjoyment of Unpleasant Places*. The critic has an ungracious task, as he admits at the outset; but he proceeds fearlessly and with the more effect in that he does not show the bias of others who have tried to define the great Scotman. Perhaps Stevenson's own confession is significant—that in his search for perfection of style he "played the sedulous ape" to famous writers of the past. At least, so thinks the critic—there are managements now and then, infidelities not once nor twice. Stevenson, he says, was style-conscious.

Granted all this, however, how much remains. The brave, kindly, and generous spirit of the man is not changed. More than most essayists he measures up to what Hazlitt would have. It may well be said that the familiar style at its best is seen in the case of a journey, in Stevenson's *Apology for Editors*, and Stevenson's *Apology for Editors*. This is the sort of thing which will survive when more pretensions—and more "up-to-date"—effusions have vanished from memory. For anyone can write actually, or put in paper the jargon of the day; to write with propriety and simplicity is a very different matter. We may apply to literature as well as to conduct the words of old Polonius: "Be thou familiar, but by no means vulgar."

The Lantern's Cheerful Glow

The electric light over the gate was set in an iron frame shaped like a lantern: a piece of clever artistry of modern times, with its symmetrical curves of pleasing design. When the opal mark of evening had settled upon the pavement and walks, the clear beams from the hospitable beacon cast a rare radiance over the driveway, lighting up the entrance with an effect both pleasing and beautiful.

Later one came to look for this light during the soft, thick mists of fall and to watch the glow which appeared like a sort of halo in the still night; and when winter came and floating, feathery flakes of snow filled the air, the lantern seemed to cast rays of gold and violet shades close to the flame and to shine forth like a small point of cheer in a busy, snowy world.

The circle of light cast by a lantern always radiates cheer and home-

like comfort. The lantern played no small part in the life of the western pioneer. The interior of the crudest cabin became subdued and softened under the shaded glare of the lantern; makeshift tables of pine, box cupboards and homemade chairs became illuminated and faintly glorified under its tender yellow lustre.

The lantern, hanging from a beam of the barn on the Montana homestead, made a picture long to be remembered. The glowing rays did not penetrate to the farthest corners, but the gloom of the winter evening was dispelled and the soft light played over the backs of the sleek horses and the long line of milch cows as they stood contentedly chewing their cud awaiting the milker.

Far away on the hillside the clear spot of light from the herder's lantern glittered through the dark signifying that he was making camp among the sheep with his faithful

collier stretched out in the circle of the light cast by the little flickering flame.

A lantern was ever present in the memory of childhood days when the filling and trimming of the ranch lanterns was a part of the day's happy routine and a lantern hung in the loft and in the cellar. One remembers the dim lantern in the bunk house which burned for only a short time after one reached home from an all-day's ride through the bunch grass and over sage-covered hills.

The winking friendly gleam of a neighbor's lantern announced his coming over the fields, long before he arrived in the cozy warm kitchen. To watch the swaying, elongated shadow and the big steps accompanying the rhythmic swaying of the light was a sight of never-fading interest to childhood eyes.

Through rains and fog, through snow and sleet, and through the soft velvet of the blackest night the lan-

tern cast its slanting inviting rays from the uncurtained window of the remote cabin and out through the flaps of the canvas tent in the wilderness. Its beams were a cheery greeting and a signal of hope to light the path of the traveler and to guide the wayfarer in a new land.

The lantern swinging from the bow of the covered wagon marked the westward passage of the home seeker and its merry gleam twinkling from the tent and the little shack showed the end of the journey for the immigrant.

Modern lights are now ensconced in cleverly wrought lanterns which shine forth from the patio and outside walls; above gates and shadowy corners and near ornate entrances; and from artistic niches in halls and homes and the light which streams forth bears the same message of cheer and of welcome as the lesser lantern which radiated from the little portable lantern of pioneer days.

The Snowfall

(Triplet)

It swoops and swings
Toward earth, unward.
On wide white wings
It swoops and swings.
So softly sings
This sky-born bird,
It swoops and swings
Toward earth unward.

CAMILLE WATTS MORRAN.

Tribute

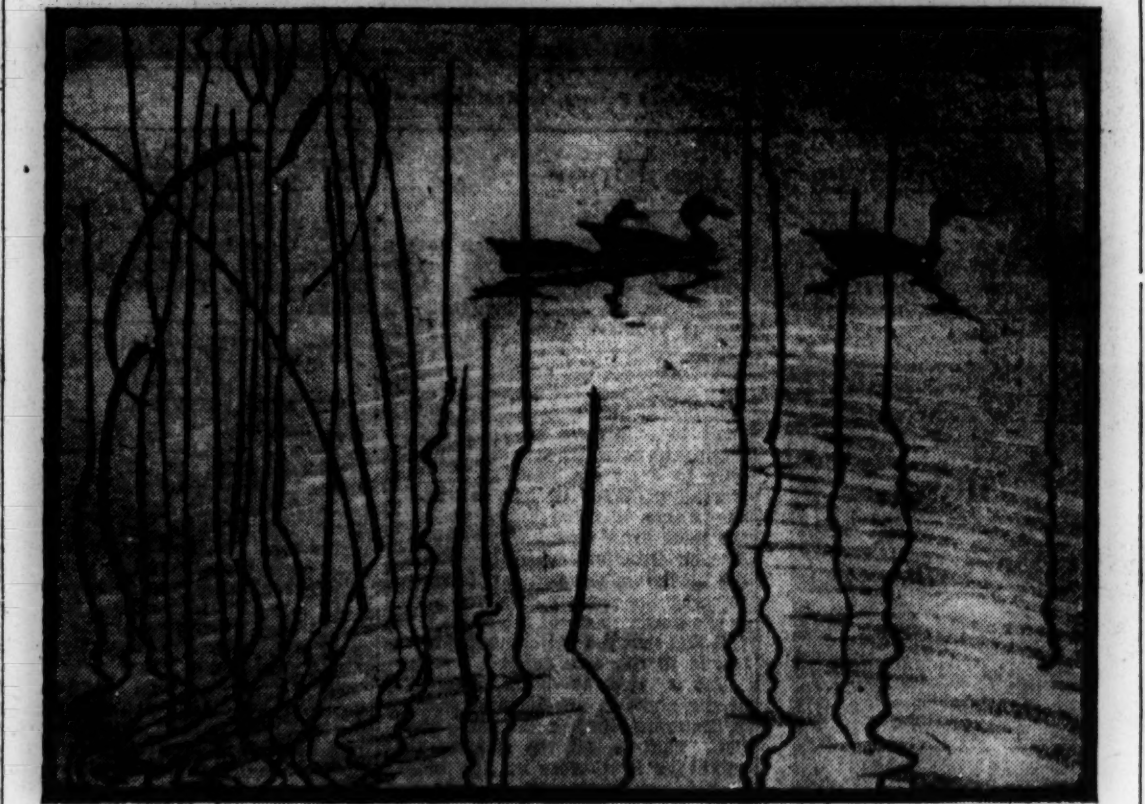
(To William Ladd and Woodrow Wilson)

Men work together through the centuries;
Unfolding thought leaves cumulative gain;
The gifted seer never speaks in vain
Although his world does not see what he sees.

A newer world will follow by degrees
The path intrepid leaders rendered plain;
And grateful comes-ers-ers will attain
The promised land foretold by such as these.

Ours, to promote the peace they labored for;
To sanctify the tribute we would pay
By bringing somewhat nearer every day
The age of reason and the end of war.

Until in application we progress
To that Christianity which we profess.
ALICE LAWRY GOULD.



Ducks. From a Color Print (Woodcut) by Mme. Norbertine von Bresslern-Roth.

"Eating the Evening Air"

I had heard of the beauty of Japan, but I never remember reading of the charm of Chinese scenery, and yet I believe—always with the exception of the incomparable Fuji—that one country is almost as beautiful as the other, with the added attraction in China of the colour of the clothes of the workers in the fields.

Contrary to the general belief in England, the Japanese, as a rule, wear sad-colored clothes; only the children and the theatre ladies blossom out into gorgeous colours. In China, on the contrary, the hills are terraced up to the top with tiny fields and, working in them, little figures that might have stepped out of a willow-plateau; there were the familiar straw hats like pudding-basins and the beautiful indigo-dyed cotton clothes that made the wearers glow in the bright sunshine like living sapphires.

Nor had anybody in England mentioned to me the wonderfully invigorating air of Northern China, at any rate in the early autumn. . . . Later on in Tokyo I was introduced at the British Embassy to Mr. Tong, at that time Chinese Viceroy of Manchuria. Mr. Tong had been educated in America, and spoke English as fluently and a good deal more grammatically than I did. He was most polite, but did not seem very forthcoming. I told him how impressed I had been by his country. Mr. Tong bowed; he did not believe a word I said. Undaunted, I went on to say how exhilarating I found the climate of Peking. Mr. Tong bowed again. I began to feel sorry I had asked to be introduced to him, but making one more effort, I said that in my experience only one other country could compare with China as regards climate.

"And what country is that?" inquired Mr. Tong.

"Round about Johannesburg, in South Africa," I replied.

It was curious how in one moment Mr. Tong's attitude completely changed.

"It is true," he said. "I have a friend out there who tells me the same thing." . . . Peking is too well known for me to venture to describe it. Almost the first day we arrived there I was taken for a walk on the top of one of the high walls built to protect the city from invasion. From sixty feet up we looked down on the multitude of little grey houses below. It was evening, and the sun was setting in a flood of crimson and gold, and, as all the world over, at sundown the evening meal was being prepared, and a faint haze of blue smoke made the scene wonderfully mysterious and picturesque.

Also walking on the city wall were a number of Chinese taking their pet birds out for an airing. They looked charming, those benign people, each with a little stick in his hand with a green place on the top, on which was perched the little bird, tied with a bit of string round its leg. They were quite tame, and the owners whistled and talked softly to them as they walked slowly along "telling the evening air." . . . "Excursions and Some Adventures."

La bonne Décision

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette page

DANS l'expérience de tous, il se présente des occasions où il semble nécessaire de choisir entre deux ou plusieurs alternatives relativement à la marche à suivre. Pour beaucoup, en pareilles circonstances, l'élément d'indécision paraît prendre des proportions décourageantes, et le fait de décider quel parti il faut prendre semble être une tâche pleine de confusion mentale et d'anxiété, au lieu d'être une heureuse et prompt réponse pour le discernement clair. Même lorsqu'une décision est prise, il y a souvent un sentiment d'agitation, de crainte qu'on ait mieux fait de choisir quelque autre orientation.

Pourquoi en serait-il ainsi? Ne devrait-on pas, en toutes circonstances, pouvoir prendre ses décisions avec bonheur et le mener à bonne fin? Pourquoi semblait-on ne pas toujours recevoir immédiatement l'intelligence divine? Nous n'avons qu'à ouvrir la Bible pour trouver la réponse; car le Livre des Livres est la carte de la vie, et répondra à toute question lorsqu'on en comprendra l'importance spirituelle. Le premier chapitre de la Genèse est un récit de la vraie création concernant l'homme et l'univers. Au second chapitre nous lisons: "Mais une vapeur montait de la terre et arrosait toute la surface du sol." C'est cette "vapeur" que nous errons de penser qu'il semble obscur à l'homme réel, que Dieu créa à Sa propre ressemblance.

Dans le livre de texte de la Science Chrétienne: *Science et Santé* avec la *Clé des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, par Mary Baker Eddy, il y a deux chapitres: "La Création" et "La Genèse," qui illuminent particulièrement ce sujet. Ils montrent avec la logique la plus claire que la création spirituelle est la seule vraie création; et cette "clé" des écritures sacrées ouvre la compréhension au fait que Christ-Jésus et ses premiers disciples enseignèrent et démontrèrent cette vérité inébranlable. Donc, la vapeur qui obscurcit la pensée claire est toujours le même mental provenant de la croyance à la vie et à l'intelligence dans la matière. La croyance également erronée de beaucoup d'entendements a conduit à une certaine erreur fondamentale, et c'est ici la cause directe de toute indécision.

On peut corriger tout cet état erroné de la pensée en comprenant qu'il n'y a qu'un Entendement, Dieu, et que l'homme, la ressemblance de Dieu, reflète cet unique Entendement. En affirmant mentalement la vraie relation de l'homme au Père éternel, qui ne donne que le bien en partage à Ses enfants, on peut toujours démontrer la direction divine. Ce travail mental apporte une récompense certaine sous forme de paix céleste. Mrs. Eddy l'exprime admirablement à la page 263 de *Science et Santé*: "Lorsque l'homme mortel fonde ses pensées de l'existence avec les spirituelles et s'agite comme Dieu agit, il ne s'attache plus dans l'obscurité et ne s'attache plus à la terre faute d'avoir goûté le ciel." L'expression "l'homme mortel" ne se réfère pas exactement à un état irréligieux d'entendement; Remarque le remède—fonde ses pensées avec les spirituelles et agit comme Dieu agit.

Countryside

No one knows the countryside. Sweet and deep and amplified. Until he's watched it day by day. Month by month, from frost to May. First the bare and breathing earth. Then the tenuous shy birth. Then the color to the hedges. In the furrows, on the sedge; Then the streams, released and quick. Then the shadows, warm and thick. Then the grain, invincible. Then the drowsy lingering spell. Water running quietly. Willows weaving tapestry. And then—a silence like a horn—'nd the great encampments of the corn.

—STUARTS BURT, in "When I Grew Up to Middle Age."

Right Decision

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IN THE experience of all, occasions arise when it seems necessary to make a choice between two or more courses of action. With many, at such times, the element of indecision looms discouragingly large, and to determine the right course seems to be a task fraught with much mental confusion and anxiety. Instead of being a happy and immediate response to clear discernment, even when a decision has been made there is often a sense of unrest for fear some other course might have been chosen to better advantage.

Why should this be? Should not one be able to make his decisions in all legitimate undertakings happily and successfully? Why does there seem to be to be always immediate response to divine intelligence? We have but to turn to the Bible to find the answer; for the Book of books is the chart of life, and will answer every question when its spiritual import is understood. The first chapter of Genesis is an account of the true creation of man and the universe. In the second chapter we read, "But there went up a mist from the earth, and watered the whole face of the ground." It is this "mist" of wrong thinking which appears to obscure the real man, whom God created in His own likeness.

In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, there are two chapters, "Creation" and "Genesis," which particularly illumine this subject. They show with clearest logic that spiritual creation is the only true creation; and this "key" to the sacred writings opens the understanding to the fact that Christ-Jesus and his earlier followers taught and demonstrated this immutable truth. The mist, then, that obscures clear thinking is always the mental miasma arising from the belief of life and intelligence in matter. From this basic error emanates the equally erroneous belief of many conflicting minds, and this is the direct cause of all indecision.

Every wrong condition of thought may be corrected by understanding that there is but one Mind, God, and that man, God's likeness, reflects this one Mind. Mentally affirming man's true relationship to the loving Father, who meets out only good to His children, one can always demonstrate divine guidance. This mental work brings sure reward in heavenly peace. Mrs. Eddy beau-

tifully expresses it in the following words in *Science and Health* (p. 383): "When mortal man blends his thoughts of existence with the spiritual and works only as God works, he will no longer grope in the dark and cling to earth because he has not tasted heaven." Does not the expression "grope in the dark" exactly define an irresolute state of mind? Note the remedy,—to blend one's thoughts with the spiritual and work as God works. How is this done? God is the one supreme governing intelligence, the only creator. His work is to express Himself in right ideas. Everything in His universe of right ideas is perfect, harmonious, and complete, and expresses God; therefore man, His highest idea, can do no less than express Him through divine reflection.

When these momentous facts are realized, it can be seen at once that indecision has no place in God's universe, but that, on the contrary, the correct course for God's child to pursue is already outlined for him, and he has but to follow with childlike trust as God directs. Thus is brought about the fulfillment of Isaiah's prophetic statement, "And thine ears shall hear a word behind thee, saying, 'This is the way, walk ye in it, when ye turn to the right hand, and when ye turn to the left.'"

The operation of God's law is always giving divine direction; therefore, like the sweet singer of Israel, we should love the law of God and meditate upon it. Was not David directed by the operation of God's law when he made such a startling decision as to the ways and means of overcoming the giant Goliath, who for days had defied the armies of Israel and put them in a pitiable state of indecision and fear? This lad had just come down from his lonely vigil on the Bethlehem hills, where, without doubt, he had spent many happy hours under the starlit sky blending his thoughts with the spiritual while he tended his father's sheep. David was enabled to decide on the instant the right course to pursue; and although this course probably seemed fantastic to Saul and his warriors, yet he demonstrated right decision through divine guidance.

Fearless and confident is he who, turning from material sense, ever looks to God for guidance. Such a one continually listens for the "still small voice" of Truth in all his undertakings. He subjugates human will in order to let God's will be done; and keeping his thinking in harmony with the immutable laws of God, divine Mind, he must always make right decisions.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into French.)

Grandmother's Sitting-Room

Alwyn's father and mother shared with his grandparents the third house on the farm which his grandfather had bought from the Government when Wisconsin was a wilderness. In that house his young Aunt Flora had been born, in what was now his mother's parlor, exactly below the spare bedroom papered with forget-me-nots where Alwyn himself had slept when he was a baby. The house had been rearranged frequently, and augmented by new rooms, porches, doors, and windows, as the family grew. Now the old people and Aunt Flora kept house by themselves in the south wing.

In their sitting room the sunlight burned brightly on stiff patterns of wall-paper, on the red garlands of the carpet, the ripples painted on the woodwork in imitation of quarter-sawn oak, and the false-Nottingham curtains looped up in the windows.

Beneath the plate rack stood a couch, upholstered in rows of yellow tapestry biscuits, with a green button at each intersection of the crevices. It had the proportions of a lion's body—the legs carved in claws, the sloping back, the head uplifted under a mass of fringed pillows.

A bow-legged table spread with a lace tidy marked the center of the room; and on a square shelf just above the floor the great family Bible, studded with gilt nails, lay diagonally.

The corner between the windows was occupied by a secretary—a writing-desk which made, when it was let down, a noise like the winding of a large clock, and a pair of book-cases with glass doors, framed in gesso scrolls. The books on the shelves hid behind family photographs. A blue-and-white Wedgwood sugar bowl and a stuffed owl stood on one side; on the other a mandolin without strings, and three gray squirrels in a tree crotch; their eyes resembled beads, and in his tenth year Alwyn discovered that they were beads, in fact. Above the secretary hung a row of embossed portraits in one frame: Emerson, Longfellow, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Bryant, Lowell, and Whitier, equally complacent and almost equally muted by undisturbed beards.

These great men, just beneath the ceiling, gazed across the room at a pair of enlarged pictures of Alwyn's grandparents in middle life: Rose Hamilton Tower's scarcely womanly head, the ash-blond hair combed back from her low forehead, her eyes unusually small, pale, and close together, her mouth drooping stolidly; Henry Tower's face, stubborn and melancholy, his teeth set so firmly that the cheeks protruded a little over the jawbone, the chin lifted in a knot between the two tufts of his faded beard. Though the heads within the identical frames were of the same size, one saw at a glance that this man was smaller than his wife.—GLENWAY WESCOM, in "The Grandmothers." A Family Portrait.

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Household Arts and Decoration

Home Making

Conducted by
MRS. HARRY A. BURNHAMChairman, Division of Home-Making
General Federation of
Department of the American Home
of Women's Clubs

THE Better Homes in America movement has been in existence for several years, and each succeeding year has seen more organizations and communities interested in it and working under its direction.

The committee for the State of Massachusetts, Mrs. James J. Storrow, chairman, met at a luncheon conference recently, and were addressed by Mrs. Herbert Hoover, whose husband is the national president of the organization, by Dr. James Ford, executive manager, and by Mrs. Storrow. The local committee chairmen of different towns in the State told of their plans as far as they had them formulated. Mrs. Hoover expressed the hope that several groups would follow the example of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, which last year secured a house for demonstration purposes during Better Homes Week, and then presented it to the Girl Scout organization, to be used by them as a center for training in homemaking, which is one of their chief activities.

Some of the plans reported at this luncheon conference may furnish

suggestions to chairmen in other places:

One chairman reported that she was sure her town was the smallest one that would be counted as a unit in the campaign. It consisted of nine families. In this little group are several young people and the chairman has made of her home almost a community center for the town. It is an old New England house which has been occupied by members of the same family for several centuries. The young people of this family, when they are at home during college vacations, delight to give parties in the big, rambling old house, but it is not alone their college and city friends who are guests at these parties. The home town people are always included and always attend instead of sitting at home and looking at the big house aglow with festive lights and saying to themselves, "The Parkers are having a party." They join in the merriment and contribute much to the success of this hospitality every one is richer.

Kitchen Improvement
Another chairman said that the work of her community would be the rejuvenation and general improvement of the kitchen in a church built in 1832. One almost wonders what the old kitchen will think when modern equipment is installed and modern methods begin to take place in it. It surely affords a splendid activity for general community interest and co-operation.

Home kitchen improvement contests will be numerous in the State, mostly in rural communities but one chairman announced that her district was a city one and that she was going to conduct a kitchen improvement contest for city homes. She believed it was an erroneous impression that improvement was needed less in these homes than in the rural ones.

Other activity plans reported included rehabilitating of old houses when practicable, landscaping of groups of home yards to form an attractive unity of design, encouraging more vegetable and flower gardening, taking small sections of land in rural communities and building there on small houses suitable for people of limited income, these to be used in some instances as demonstrations to people from other lands who are strangers to our methods of home ownership in showing them how a small home may be financed.

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The Massachusetts program is a three-year one, during which time concentrated effort will be directed toward general improvement of homes and home life. Photographs will be taken where possible of places before and after improvements have taken place and the campaign will culminate with a demonstration of accomplishments at the state bi-centenary celebration in 1930.

Better Homes Demonstration
A better homes demonstration conducted in the little town of Malvern, Ia., in 1927 is a splendid example of small town enterprise. Malvern is a town of about 1000 inhabitants. The three federated women's clubs of the town combined in financing and conducting a three-days' demonstration in the community building. One of the first things they did was to appoint a progressive publicity committee. The local paper began to carry notices of the event four weeks in advance with such headlines as "Better Homes Week Program"—"Three Days of Interest and Entertainment"—"All Roads Should Lead to Malvern, March 9-10-11." Sprinkled along in the notices were names of speakers or subjects of lectures and discussions.

The affair was such a great success that a group of men who had visited it or had exhibited in it drew up a petition and presented it to Mrs. L. W. Bohner, the chairman, asking that the women conduct another one at an early date.

It is very gratifying to note some of the subjects which were considered in Malvern during that week.

They were not allied simply to methods, equipment and mechanics but included such topics as the following: Better Music in the Home—Better Literature for the Home—The Poetry Hour—the Church—the Sunday School—Our Young People. An essay contest was conducted for the school children of the town on the subject, "My Idea of a Better American Home."

A newspaper said of it that it was the greatest event of the kind ever staged in Mills County. So much for an organized group of women in a town of 1000 population.

Head Lettuce
It is often difficult to take apart a head of lettuce without tearing the tender leaves, and so somewhat spoiling their appearance. It can be easily and perfectly done if the head is held in an upright position under an open faucet, so that the water will run between the leaves while they are being separated.

Crème Zenda
Facial Creams of PURITY!
EFFECTIVE EFFORTS to give PRODUCE 100% Pure should warrant your sending at once for OUR 1st TRIAL BOX including THE FAMOUS LEMON & Imported Baby-Rum Cream which never fails to delight the user.
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Without Spraying
Leaves No Odor—Can't Spill or Stain
Moth-proof your coats, suits, blankets, etc., whether in closet or trunk, with F. A. G. Moth Insurance. Housewives throughout the country are enthusiastic over this effective preventive which cannot spill, stain and does not come in contact with clothes.
F. A. G. Moth Insurance is sold under a money-back guarantee. A can of this proved product placed in every closet, store room and trunk or wherever moths are found, means absolute year-round protection against moth damage. Satisfy or money refunded. Two full-sized cans sent prepaid upon receipt of \$1.00. Order your moth immunity today. F. A. GARDNER, 807 Main St., Riverside, Calif.

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Specimens of Ashted Pottery, an English Rural Industry

Pictures for the Floor

SINCE the art of rug making has been added to the modern woman's handicraft, there has come a decided change in the sort of pat-

terns, but any design that a woman particularly admires can be worked out to use in making a cross-stitch rug. Remembering that the canvas requires nine cross-stitches to the square inch (for three to the running inch), the amateur can prepare any design for a rug by merely dividing it into squares. If she desires to enlarge a small silhouette picture to twice its size she has need only to draw six lines to the inch instead of three in her sketch. If she wants it three times as large she must draw nine lines to the inch in each direction. Then, by counting the blocks on the paper pattern and working the same number of blocks in the larger mesh of the canvas, she will find that the pattern appears enlarged to the size desired.

Use a size 18 blunt, long-eyed needle and run all the first stitches of the cross-stitch in the same direction. That is, all the stitches that make the first cross on the blocks should run from right to left, and then all the stitches that go on top of these first ones should run from left to right. It makes a difference in the texture of the finished rug if some of these run one way and some another.

Do not draw the yarn tight enough to separate the canvas. This rug canvas has 2 threads outlining each square. Where the doubled threads cross at each corner of each mesh, a tiny square appears, and it is through these tiny squares that the needle must always go.

In making these cross-stitch rugs, fold under the edges of the canvas, marking off the exact size of the finished rug is to be. Then put in the outside rows of cross-stitches, that form the very edge of the rug, working through the doubled edge of the canvas. To finish the edge, overcast it, put the needle through the thread of canvas left by the last cross-stitch. Then work in the pattern, and fill in the background last. It facilitates the work to fold the canvas exactly in the middle from top to bottom and again from side to side, thus marking off the exact

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and save from 5 to 10¢ on these attractive gifts or favors. Beautiful French, English and domestic papers—enough to cover fifty boxes with a hundred little pieces for the odds. Put the regular safety match box. \$1.00 a set, or six for \$5.00.

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Many other attractive gifts in my circular
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Since 1839 mothers and grandmothers, experienced in values, have taught their daughters the economy and satisfaction of having Pequot sheets and pillow cases.
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"Cream of Asparagus Salad"
"Ice Box Cake"
How to select and cook your favorite dish, and how to serve it and what to serve with it; forty or fifty choice and timely recipes in each number, many of them illustrated.

"Chocolate Pinwheels"
"AMERICAN COOKERY" also gives menus for every possible occasion. Formal and Informal Dinners, Luncheons, Wedding Receptions, Card Parties, Sunday Night Suppers, etc., etc.

If you have a family you need this MAGAZINE, for using it will help you to set a better table for less money.
SEND US ONE Dollar (check, money order, bill or stamps) and we will send you AMERICAN COOKERY for the rest of 1928, starting with the March number, which contains recipes for "Chocolate Pinwheels," "Cream of Asparagus Salad," "Ice Box Cake," and many other good things. Address
THE BOSTON COOKING SCHOOL MAGAZINE CO.
221 Columbus Avenue, Boston, Mass.

An English Rural Industry

London, Eng.
Special Correspondence

HOWEVER industrialized the British countryside may become, there are a few trades which will ever be crafts. Pottery is a good example of this. In English rural districts there are still potters in the old methods, those of 100 and even 200 years ago; but a movement is afoot to apply modern methods to the problems of production without allowing the old designs to fall into disuse. At present there is a stage of transition, and examples of the old and the new are to be found within comparatively easy distance of each other.

In Dorset, at the Verwood, there is a pottery where work is carried on under the identical conditions which prevailed 200 years ago. The clay is prepared for the wheel by treading it with the feet, and the wheels are turned by hand. Jug handles are fixed upon the jugs by hand, and the craftsmen at Verwood are among the most highly skilled potters in England.

Then there is the Wincombe pottery, in Gloucestershire, where Michael Cardew, the artist-potter, is attempting to make useful pottery under the identical conditions which prevailed 200 years ago. The clay is prepared for the wheel by treading it with the feet, and the wheels are turned by hand. Jug handles are fixed upon the jugs by hand, and the craftsmen at Verwood are among the most highly skilled potters in England.

The Leach pottery, at St. Ives, is yet another example of an attempt to perpetuate the art of a bygone age, though in this case Bernard Leach is reproducing the art of China and Korea in his special wood-fired kiln. These interesting survivals of the past have prompted others to see what they can do to extend work of the same kind, or to check the drift from country to town which so often leads to the production of slums. At Totnes, an electric furnace has recently been installed for firing. Perhaps the most noteworthy experiment in standing the test of time is that which was inaugurated by the Lady Weaver and her husband, Sir Lawrence Weaver. Partly with the idea of forwarding the cause of village industries in general, but chiefly to provide a pleasant occupation for men whom the war had left incapacitated to follow their pre-war occupations, they started the Ashted Pot-

teries, at Ashted, in one of the prettiest parts of Surrey.

Here over 40 workers carry out the whole process of pottery from design to painting, and the type of pottery evolved has a distinctive note which is becoming known. A specimen of the ware has had the honor to be placed in the collection at South Kensington. Unlike most village industries, the Ashted pottery has the advantage of being able to use electric power, and the machines are driven by motors—in fact, this advantage was one of the chief reasons which led to the inception of the industry in this particular spot.

It has been mentioned that this pottery is now flourishing, and it should be explained that this is largely because the designers and painters at Ashted are frequently in the Victoria and Albert Museum, where they go to get the atmosphere of the past, that their designs may be molded on traditional shapes. Electricity is here shown as a means whereby men may get the livelihood in the peaceful environment of the country, instead of being forced to submit to the cramping conditions of existence in a twentieth century industrial area.

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CARE
THE care and attention to every little detail affecting the comfort and well being of baby are largely matters of thinking of those things. Undergarment discomfort is a distraction which takes away much of the thoughtfulness as well as the pleasure in nursery duties. Kickernicks are undergarments of comfort. Their patented construction insures perfectly fitting undergarments which in turn permit thoughtfulness and care in everyday duties. Specialty shops and department stores feature Kickernicks.

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RADIO

Two Methods of Obtaining Flat Top Tuning Described

Quality-Giving Characteristic Possible With Band Selector or Spaced Band Amplifier

This is the last of three articles based on the paper recently given by Dr. P. K. Vreeland before the I. R. S. in New York. A careful study of this paper is well worth the reader's time, as the points brought out will undoubtedly be the basis of most of the set designs for the next year or two. About three years ago, this department felt that one of the most important answers to the question of how to obtain the R. F. amplifier and detector were conducted resulting in a receiver using the same flat top tuning curve idea put forward by Dr. Vreeland. This receiver, in a most simple and effective form, will be described shortly. We feel that it will prove a decidedly pleasant surprise to the reader who builds it.

V. D. H.

It is of interest to note the relation of the frequency characteristic of the band selector unit (Fig. 6) to the characteristic of a tuned resonant circuit. Thus if the common or bridging reactance X_3 is omitted the two branches, X_1 and X_2 , together constitute a resonant circuit tuned to a certain frequency, F_1 , this being one of the limiting frequencies of the band of the selector unit. The

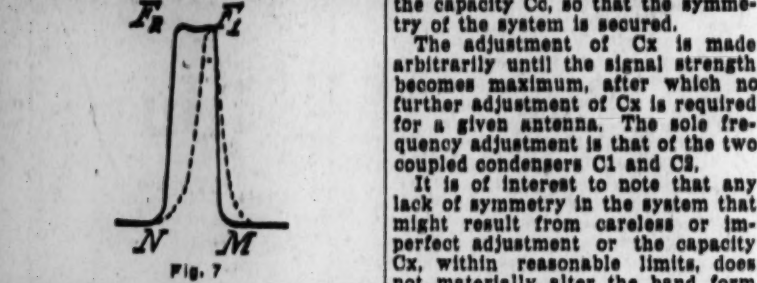


Fig. 7. Resonance curve of a tuned circuit is shown by the dotted lines in Fig. 7 in its characteristic sharply peaked form.

When the common reactance, X_3 , is added to the system the curve takes the band form shown in full lines, the limiting frequency F_1 , corresponding to the natural frequency of the tuned circuit and the limiting frequency, F_2 , being below or above

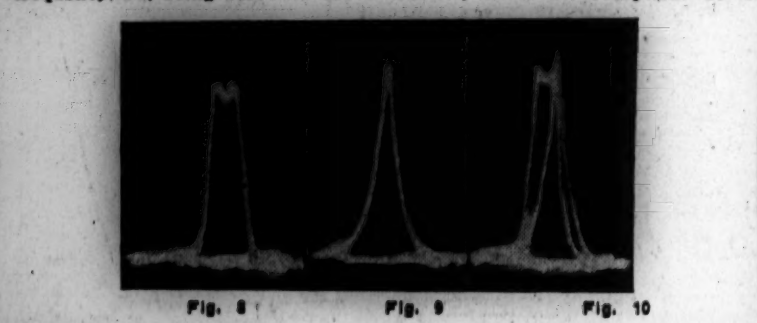
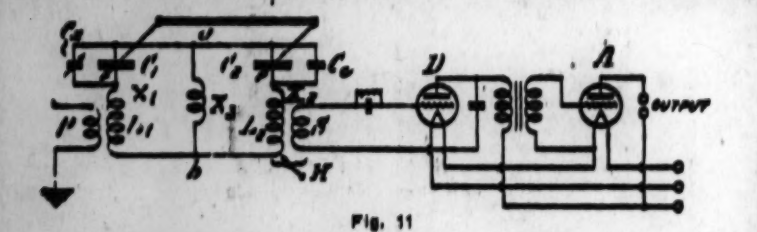


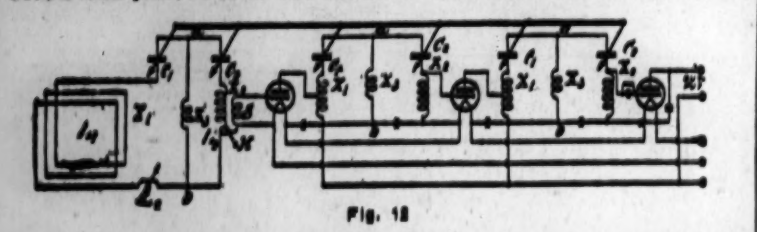
Fig. 8. This frequency, depending upon whether the reactance, X_3 , is inductive or capacitive.

When the reactance, X_3 , has a suitable small value in reference to the other reactances the widths of the two peaks are nearly equal, and the uniform band reception is achieved without any loss in selectivity, but rather with a noteworthy gain, as will now appear.

The frequency characteristic of an actual selector of this type is shown in the oscillograph record Fig. 8. It will be noted that the band is substantially rectangular, the sides being almost vertical. The gradient of the cut-off is very much sharper than that of a resonant circuit made up of



similar reactances. For comparison Fig. 9 shows a true resonance curve obtained with the bridging reactance X_3 removed, in which case the system X_1 , X_2 becomes a simple resonant circuit. In Fig. 10 the two graphs are superimposed on the same film.



of the curve at its base is substantially equal to that of the resonance curve. Notwithstanding the great width of the band at its top.

The full gain in selectivity is not clearly seen from the film, but it will be noted that the cut-off lines drop straight to a point close to the zero axis, into which they merge by a sharp bend. In the resonance curve Fig. 9 the approach to the zero axis is gradually rounded. This bend of the characteristic is the factor that chiefly determines selectivity. A sharp bend of the curve at these points means a small value of an interfering current. The superior selectivity of the band selector is thus evident. In fact, a single band selector has a selectivity about equal to two resonant circuits made up of the same coils and condensers.

It will be noted that the amplitude of the transmission in the band selector is substantially the same as that of a resonant circuit having the same elements, notwithstanding the greatly widened band. In other words, the band selector broadens the scope of the reception without any loss in signal strength. This is in marked contrast with the results obtained by damping a tuned circuit in an effort to improve the fidelity of reception.

The generalized band selector may be readily adapted to radio reception by antenna or loop. Such an arrangement using an antenna is shown in Fig. 11, the antenna coil Z , preferably with a step up ratio.

frequency adjusting capacities made alike, in which case the band width, measured as a fraction of the carrier frequency, will be uniform over the range of the frequency adjustment. Or, the transformers or inductive elements may be made alike and the capacities different, or both inductances and capacities may be made alike and a small spacing inductance added to each of the lower frequency stages. From a practical standpoint it is usually desirable to make the coils and capacities alike and to add spacing inductances or spacing capacities to the lower frequency stages, as shown in Fig. 14.

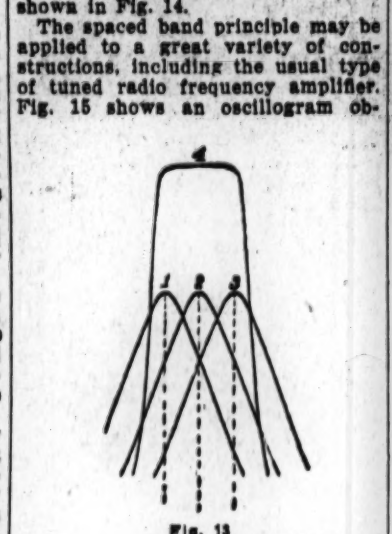


Fig. 11. The spaced band principle may be applied to a great variety of constructions, including the usual type of tuned radio frequency amplifier.

The spaced band principle may be applied to a great variety of constructions, including the usual type of tuned radio frequency amplifier. Fig. 15 shows an oscillogram obtained from the same receiver that

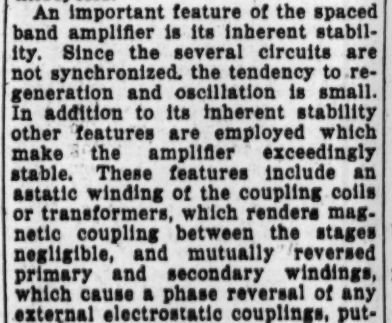
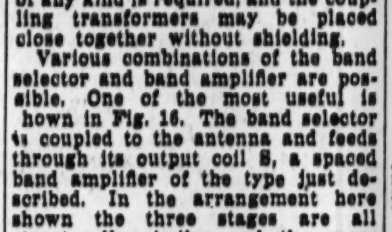


Fig. 12. This frequency, depending upon whether the reactance, X_3 , is inductive or capacitive.

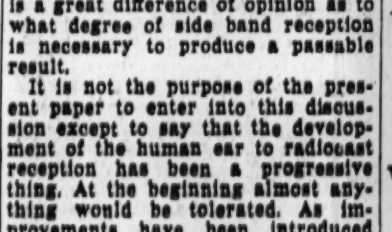
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The frequency characteristic of an actual selector of this type is shown in the oscillograph record Fig. 8. It will be noted that the band is substantially rectangular, the sides being almost vertical. The gradient of the cut-off is very much sharper than that of a resonant circuit made up of



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The full gain in selectivity is not clearly seen from the film, but it will be noted that the cut-off lines drop straight to a point close to the zero axis, into which they merge by a sharp bend. In the resonance curve Fig. 9 the approach to the zero axis is gradually rounded. This bend of the characteristic is the factor that chiefly determines selectivity. A sharp bend of the curve at these points means a small value of an interfering current. The superior selectivity of the band selector is thus evident. In fact, a single band selector has a selectivity about equal to two resonant circuits made up of the same coils and condensers.



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Radio Programs

EASTERN STANDARD TIME
WLOH, Boston, Mass. (1490kc-911m)
 6:30 p. m.—Mildred Dymally, soprano; Natalie Farrell, accompanist.
 7:00 p. m.—Talk by Betty Alden.
 7:15 p. m.—J. Gordon, contralto.
 7:30 p. m.—Joe's State Theater Orchestra.
 8:00 p. m.—Burrage, pianist; Nadine, vocal.
 8:15 p. m.—Young Kentmore Orchestra.
 8:30 p. m.—The Saxons.
 8:45 p. m.—Carl Albin, baritone; Alberta Derry, accompanist.
 9:00 p. m.—Joe Clossum, ukulele.
 9:15 p. m.—New.
 9:30 p. m.—Billie McBride's orchestra.
 9:45 p. m.—Persson, organist.
 10:00 p. m.—Waltham time.
Tomorrow
 10:30 a. m.—Organ recital, Elsie Robinson.
 11:00 a. m.—Martha Lee Women's Club.
 11:30 a. m.—News.
 12:00 p. m.—Brunswick program.
 1:00 p. m.—Waltham time.
WBZ, Boston, Mass. (1040kc-309m)
 6:30 p. m.—Young Kentmore Orchestra.
 7:00 p. m.—Events of the day; financial summary.
 7:15 p. m.—About books and authors by Edwin Francis Sedgwick.
 7:30 p. m.—Mandolin.
 7:45 p. m.—Joe's State Theater Orchestra.
 8:00 p. m.—Burrage, pianist; Nadine, vocal.
 8:15 p. m.—Young Kentmore Orchestra.
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Radiocasts of Christian Science Services

FOR SUNDAY, FEB. 5
BOSTON—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m. Eastern standard time, by Stations WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield, Mass., 900kc-331m.
BUFFALO—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m. Eastern standard time, by Station WJZL, 940kc-319m.
SYRACUSE—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m. Eastern standard time, by Station WSYR, 1530kc-225m.
SCHENECTADY—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m. Eastern standard time, by Station WGY, 780kc-350m.
NEW YORK—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m. Eastern standard time, by Station WJZL, 940kc-319m.
BALTIMORE—Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m. Eastern standard time, by Station WCAO, 780kc-350m.
DETROIT—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:30 a. m. Eastern standard time, by Station WJZL, 940kc-319m.
DETROIT—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:30 a. m. Eastern standard time, by Station WJZL, 940kc-319m.
CINCINNATI—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m. Eastern standard time, by Station WKRC, 900kc-331m.
CLEVELAND—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m. Eastern standard time, by Station WTAM, 700kc-400m.
MINNEAPOLIS—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m. Eastern standard time, by Station WCCO, 740 kc-400m.
CHICAGO—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m. Eastern standard time, by Station WBBH, 830kc-366m.
CHICAGO—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m. Eastern standard time, by Station WBBH, 830kc-366m.
ST. LOUIS—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m. Eastern standard time, by Station KPLA, 1200kc-251m.
KANSAS CITY—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m. Eastern standard time, by Station KWKC, 1000kc-331m.
HOUSTON—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:30 a. m. Eastern standard time, by Station KPRC, 1020kc-294m.
WASKATON—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m. Eastern standard time, by Station CFQC, 910kc-380m.
SEATTLE—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m. Eastern standard time, by Station KOMO, 910kc-380m.
PORTLAND, Ore.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m. Eastern standard time, by Station KOIN, 940kc-319m.
SAN FRANCISCO—Eighth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m. Pacific standard time, by Station KFOA, 1200kc-251m.

Tomorrow
 6:30 a. m.—Morning watch.
 7:00 a. m.—News summary.
 7:15 a. m.—Continuation of organ recital.
 7:30 a. m.—Max Zieff and his "uke."
 7:45 a. m.—Time and weather.
WNAO, Boston, Mass. (690kc-461m)
 6:30 a. m.—"Dok" and his Sinfonians.
 6:45 a. m.—"Jimmie" Gallagher.
 7:00 a. m.—"Dok" and his Sinfonians.
 7:15 a. m.—"Jimmie" Gallagher.
 7:30 a. m.—"Dok" and his Sinfonians.
 7:45 a. m.—"Jimmie" Gallagher.
 8:00 a. m.—The Juvenile Singers.
 8:15 a. m.—Lou Klayman and his orchestra.
 8:30 a. m.—Correct time; Nancy Howe.
 8:45 a. m.—Leo Reisman and his orchestra.
 9:00 a. m.—Joe and Bob and their Motorists.
 9:15 a. m.—The Lady of the Ivory.
 9:30 a. m.—Editorial review, James H. Powers.
 9:45 a. m.—Del Castillo organ recital.
 10:00 a. m.—Boston information program.
 10:15 a. m.—"The Thirty-Minute Men."
 10:30 a. m.—"Cap'n" Kidd and his Buccaneers.
 10:45 a. m.—News.
 11:00 a. m.—Vincent Di Nuncio's orchestra.
 11:15 a. m.—Leo Dwyer and his orchestra.

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WNAO, Boston, Mass. (690kc-461m)
 6:30 a. m.—"Dok" and his Sinfonians.
 6:45 a. m.—"Jimmie" Gallagher.
 7:00 a. m.—"Dok" and his Sinfonians.
 7:15 a. m.—"Jimmie" Gallagher.
 7:30 a. m.—"Dok" and his Sinfonians.
 7:45 a. m.—"Jimmie" Gallagher.
 8:00 a. m.—The Juvenile Singers.
 8:15 a. m.—Lou Klayman and his orchestra.
 8:30 a. m.—Correct time; Nancy Howe.
 8:45 a. m.—Leo Reisman and his orchestra.
 9:00 a. m.—Joe and Bob and their Motorists.
 9:15 a. m.—The Lady of the Ivory.
 9:30 a. m.—Editorial review, James H. Powers.
 9:45 a. m.—Del Castillo organ recital.
 10:00 a. m.—Boston information program.
 10:15 a. m.—"The Thirty-Minute Men."
 10:30 a. m.—"Cap'n" Kidd and his Buccaneers.
 10:45 a. m.—News.
 11:00 a. m.—Vincent Di Nuncio's orchestra.
 11:15 a. m.—Leo Dwyer and his orchestra.

Tomorrow
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FLORIDA HOTELS

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St. Petersburg, Florida, now leads the South in the variety of sport and recreational attractions it offers to its winter visitors. You'll find here all kinds of fun for old and young—golf on four courses, boating, bathing, fishing, aquaplaning on Gulf and Bay, aviation, tennis, horseback riding, motorboating, roque, lawn bowling, shuffleboard, horseshoes, quoits—in fact, almost anything you could desire. A new million-dollar Recreation Pier . . . a new free causeway to the Gulf beaches. Big league baseball (The New York Yankees and Boston Braves train here). Varied entertainment. Excellent accommodations. Genuine hospitality. For illustrated St. Petersburg booklet address: B. M. Conant, Chamber of Commerce.

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 50 Rooms, Each with Bath
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 Attractive Rooms—Excellent Food
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Ver0 Del Mar Hotel
 A Masterpiece in Spanish Architecture
 VER0 BEACH, FLORIDA
 "Where the Tropics Begin"

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 A Masterpiece in Spanish Architecture
 VER0 BEACH, FLORIDA
 "Where the Tropics Begin"

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 Rates in Every Room
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 ELLIOTT W. BUTTS, Mgr. Director
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West Palm Beach
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West Palm Beach
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West Palm Beach
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West Palm Beach
 But in West Palm Beach you luxuriate in just as many of a cost far below that of the usual winter vacation.

West Palm Beach
 Ask about any details you wish and information will reach you promptly

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 CITY OF
 WEST PALM BEACH
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 A cozy, intimate hotel in the heart of beautiful Coral Gables. All outside rooms. Excellent service. Rates exceptionally low. \$2.50 to \$3.50 double. Special weekly and monthly rates.

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 TRUST CO. OF FLORIDA
 J. F. AUSTIN, Pres. Mgr.
 ALHAMBRA CIRCLE
 CORAL GABLES

THE CLA REINA
 A cozy, intimate hotel in the heart of beautiful Coral Gables. All outside rooms. Excellent service. Rates exceptionally low. \$2.50 to \$3.50 double. Special weekly and monthly rates.

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 CORAL GABLES

HOTELS AND RESORTS

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Overlooking the Beautiful Fenway Park
A modern hotel with the harmonious atmosphere of a private home. To ladies traveling alone courteous protection is assured.

One person \$3.00 a day and up
Two persons (double bed) \$4.50 a day and up
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Suites for permanent and transient guests. No rooms without bath.
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The Charlesgate

Unique in Boston for its unusual combination of friendly atmosphere and individual independence.
Offers apartments with large rooms, open fireplaces and spacious closets for permanent or transient occupancy.
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Corner Charlesgate East, Beacon and Marlboro Streets.
AMERICAN PLAN DINING ROOM
Ownership Management of
Herbert G. Schuman

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(Opp. Christian Science Church)

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Modern, homelike, comfortable and convenient.
Single, \$2.50 to \$3.50. Double, \$4, \$5. Special weekly rates. Every room with bath.
Cafe of Recognized Excellence
Also CAFETERIA
The best of the kind, connected.
H. C. DEMETER

BRITISH PENSION LAW NOW AIDING 500,000 PEOPLE

Much Beneficial Legislation First Became Effective on New Year's Day

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—Changes materially affecting conditions of life in England have come into force with the new year. The chief one concerns half a million men and women engaged in industry, who are between 55 and 70 years of age. These persons have each become entitled to a pension from the state of 10s. weekly for life, under an Act of Parliament, passed last spring. The only condition is that they—or in the case of the women—their husbands, must have been on Jan. 1, last, qualified subscribers to the Government's pension scheme. The pensions will cost the British taxpayer several million pounds annually. The grant is a popular one, however, and the Conservatives who are responsible for making it count upon its securing them many votes at the next general election.

Another much-discussed measure that came into force for the first time on New Year's Day affects the trade unions. In the past, all members of a trade union, unless they made special declarations to the contrary, found themselves compelled to subscribe to such funds irrespective of their own political views. From now on this is changed, and it is hoped that there will be greater freedom of action than in the past, where levies for the financing of political movements are common.

Another far-reaching law which came into force in January was the Cinematograph Films Act. This is to protect British motion picture trade from American competition. The Nursing Homes' Registration Act to regulate institutions run under medical supervision also came into force on New Year's Day. This measure, it may be recalled, contains a special clause compelling certain Christian Science homes from its operation.

The Money Lenders' Act, designed to curb usury, is another measure which came into operation in January.

With effect from January dairy-men are no longer allowed to put preservatives into butter and cream. Certain transactions at auction sales, including any agreement not to bid, have become illegal. Compensation has become due to tenants of business premises in regard to good will and improvements effected by them, in cases where the landlord does not renew expiring leases. Under new laws affecting road traffic changes have been made in regard to lights to be carried during hours of darkness. Pedal bicyclists, for example, must have either red rear lamps or reflectors. Cars and other horse-drawn vehicles must carry two white lights in front and one red one in the rear. Motorcyclists must have red rear lamps, and when combinations are driven, the side-car, as well as the cycle, must have a white light in front.

FIVE-MILE LAKE PLANNED
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Forwarding its project of developing a lake five miles long, with 15 miles of shore line, the Lotawana Development Company has announced the purchase of 677 acres of land four miles northeast of Lees Summit.

Greater Boston

The Beaconsfield

BROOKLINE (BOSTON), MASS.

"The Hotel with the Most Atmosphere"
Within easy access of the social life and business activities of the city. Select American Plan Dining Room open through the year.

Rooms single and en suite for any length of stay.
New fireproof garage
GILMAN M. LOUGHEE, Manager

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1443 Beacon St., Brookline, Mass.

Luncheon \$1.00 Dinners \$1.50
Special Parties Afternoon Tea
All fresh vegetables.
American Plan Rooms
HARRIS HOPKINS JOSEPH PARKINA
Managers

Hotel Bellevue

Beacon Street

Next to State House

BOSTON

VICTORIA

CORLEY SQ.—BOSTON

Dartmouth St., Near Commonwealth Ave., Boston
High Class Residential and Transient Hotel
Special Attractive Rates are being made now for the winter season. A short walk from the subway. Two minutes from railroad.
LOUIS J. LAFRANCE, Ownership-Management

Massachusetts

THE ARKAVEN

SWAMPSCOTT, MASSACHUSETTS

On Ocean Drive and Promenade
16 Miles by Motor, 20 Minutes by Train
ATTRACTIVE WINTER RATES
Write for booklet Tel. Breakers 9001

Hotel Worthy

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250 Rooms, 500 With Baths

A la Carte Dining Room and Cafeteria

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MANAGER, VI. NORTHAMPTON, MASS.

JAMES T. BROWN, Manager

New Hampshire

Russell Cottages

KEARSARGE, N. H.

(White Mountains)

Open Jan. 25 to Mar. 5

All Winter Sports

Indoor Comfort Assured

GEORGE W. RUSSELL, Prop.

CONCORD, New Hampshire

Home of

Eagle Hotel

75 miles from Boston

100 miles from White Mountains

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HOTEL - Old of Virginia's

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The Warwick has added a large addition to its present building, thus maintaining its previous high standard of offering to its friends the newest and best in hotelier advantages.

Three Hills

Warm Springs, Virginia

Five Miles from Hot Springs

ELEVATION 2700 FEET. Fine mountain scenery. Driving, riding, accommodations for limited number guests. Large, attractive house. Three cottages. All modern conveniences. Beautiful surroundings. Famous golf links twenty minutes by automobile. Booklet on request. Apply Miss ELOISE JOHNSON.

Hotel Patrick

HENRY

ROANOKE, VA.

ROBERT H. WEINER, Pres.

300 Rooms, 300 Baths. Rates, \$2.00 per day and up. Unexcelled sample rooms.

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Fritz Carlton

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M. R. FRITZ, President and Treasurer

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Here's news for lovers of Pinehurst, America's Winter Center for Outdoor Sports. The Pine Needles Inn, the South's latest word in hotel luxury, is now open. This beautiful new Tudor building is absolutely fireproof. Ingenious arrangements for your regal comfort and good living.

The Pine Needles has its own private 18-hole Donald J. Ross golf course, yet all the other famous facilities of Pinehurst are at its disposal as well—including four 18-hole golf courses designed and personally supervised by Donald J. Ross. Tennis, polo, riding, archery, rifle and trapshooting, aviation, racing and other sports.

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Kindly send me booklet and rates.

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250 Rooms—half with baths

Two concerts daily

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Renowned for real hospitality and good food.

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Ownership Management

The TRAYMORE

Atlantic City

The Pre-eminent Hotel Achievement

Lafayette Hotel

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ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

200 Rooms. Fireproof. Apartments.

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Centrally located. Lightest business call for Valley Forge and historic 10 tours. Reduced rates. Radio convenience in lounge.

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Inconvenient by A. & A. and Auto mobile Blue Books. Write for booklet.

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208 Rooms 208 Baths

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Every room outside, equipped with bed and bath, bridge lamp, writing desk, telephone, circulating ice water. Saturday Evening Post, morning paper free. Radio reception in each guest room.

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THE NEW SPRUCE HOTEL

PHILADELPHIA

Centrally located. Lightest business call for Valley Forge and historic 10 tours. Reduced rates. Radio convenience in lounge.

Hotel Rates \$2.50-\$5.00

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208 Rooms 208 Baths

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Every room outside, equipped with bed and bath, bridge lamp, writing desk, telephone, circulating ice water. Saturday Evening Post, morning paper free. Radio reception in each guest room.

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Is fittingly expressed in this beautiful hotel. Excellent dining room.

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For Convenience, Comfort, Good Meals and Very Moderate Rates in

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NOT only has the Cliff doubled its size — it has multiplied its attractiveness, its service, its comfort and charm. Yet rates remain as before?

One Person \$3.00 and up.

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250 Rooms—250 Baths

Rates \$2.00 to \$2.50 Per Day

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"The South's Finest Apartment Hotel"

Room, suite, apartment, facing beautiful Hermann Park with its Municipal Golf Course. Transient rates \$3.00 per day and up.

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Denver's Largest and Best Equipped Hotel. Reasonable Rates.

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WEEKDAY DINNERS, 1.00

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American or European Plan

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700 Rooms

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200 rooms with private toilet..... 2.00

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Near Westlake Park

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HENRY A. ROSE, General Manager

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Managing Director

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Distinctive quality at
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people for its appeal of gen-
uine comfort.

The Blackstone
overlooking Grant Park with
its vast improvements and
myriad lights at night. For
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atmosphere. Cuisine acknowl-
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Remarkably reasonable rates consid-
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Permanent or Trans-
ient, Quiet, Re-
freshing, situated close
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or single rooms.
H. R. Warner
Manager

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High class residen-
tial and transient
hotel. Central loca-
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Rates from \$1.50
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manent rates on
American or Euro-
pean Plan.
A. S. ROGUE, Prop. G. O. MADISON, Mgr.

IMPERIAL HOTEL
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PORTLAND OREGON

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Special 60-day Cruise—March 8 on
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New Orleans during Mardi-Gras, Apache
Trail, Riverside, all California, Grand
Canyon and Colorado; leaving Feb. 17.
Independent tours to Pacific Coast by rail
and by steamer via Hawaii and Panama
Canal. Extension to Hawaii.

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**Cunard and
Anchor-Donaldson**
LINES

An
Invitation

YOU are cordially invited
to consult any
representative of
the **Wabash**
Railway for
travel information,
regardless
of where you
are going. It
will be cheer-
fully given. Or
write to the
undersigned.

H. E. Watts
Passenger Traffic
Manager
Wabash Railway
St. Louis

There is thru service over the
Wabash Railway between—

Chicago and St. Louis
"and New York
and Hot Springs
and Hannibal
and Chicago
and Des Moines
and St. Paul
and Minneapolis
and Salt Lake City
and San Francisco
and Los Angeles
and Chicago
and St. Louis
and Kansas City
and Evansville
and New York City
and St. Louis
and Kansas City
and Detroit

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Visit the beauty spots of Europe

The very scenes which have recorded history and inspired the Old Masters.
OUR FOURTH ANNUAL TOUR
Sails from New York S. S. "America" June 30
Returns S. S. "President Harding" August 31
62 days \$1085.00 Also shorter tours.
First-class accommodations, hotels with private bath.
Private automobiles for sightseeing. Interesting programs
especially arranged. Sundial travel advertised only in
The Christian Science Monitor.
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flag ships

S. S. Leviathan
On February 11, and March 3,
the best known, largest ship in
the world leaves New York for
Cherbourg and Southampton.

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On February 18, this 18,000-
ton cabin ship leaves New York
for Cebu (Queenstown), Plym-
outh, Cherbourg, Bremen.

S. S. President Roosevelt sails
from New York to Algiers,
Naples, Genoa and return on
February 18. Modern luxuries.

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On March 21, this beautiful, re-
conditioned cabin ship leaves
New York for Plymouth, Cher-
bourg, and Bremen.

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steamship agent

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"SPANISH
AMERICAS"

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only line offering exciting
views in 7 romantic foreign
ports en route—and economi-
cal, too, about \$10.00 a day.
Lafayette-Columbus-Albani-
side rooms, staterooms, no
baths. Month, 50 in sailing
pool. Excellent meals. Sail
every month in the year
and stop. America—extraor-
dinary tours at reasonable rates.
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CRUISE, JUNE 30**
32 days, \$600 to \$1300
Spain, Italy, Riviera, Sweden, Scotland, Berlin,
(Paris, London). World Cruise, Jan. 17 to
103 days, \$1000 up. Mediterranean, 65 days,
Jan. 18, \$600 up.

Frank C. Clark, Times Bldg., N. Y.

Sail the Popular
Southern Route to
Hawaii

Direct from Los Angeles
Sailings 3 Saturdays out of every 4

ALL-INCLUSIVE-COST-TOURS
3 to 5 weeks—Los Angeles back
to Los Angeles—
\$281 up

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tea) from 21s. per day.

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Seating 300
Renowned for its exceptionally good cook-
ing and service (only English Menu
served). Luncheon 2s. 6d. and 3s. 6d.
Dinner 4s. and 5s. 6d. Service a la carte.
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European Plan
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Magnificently Furnished. Liberally Con-
ducted. Cuisine Unexcelled. Courteous
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E. WINNETT THOMPSON
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Dominion Hotel
VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA

Central and Modern—200 Rooms—100
DINING ROOM and ENGLISH GRILL
Near Christmas Science Church
FREE BUS STEPHEN JONES
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in New YorkHotel
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New, large and
centrally located

1400 Rooms
each with sunshine, bath,
showers, and service, at
only \$3 to \$5 a day for
single and \$4 to \$6 for
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Lincoln touches top in
convenience and value
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Quiet, comfortable and refined.
Excellent table. (Luncheon 75c.)
Single room, private bath, and all
meals, \$5 a day; double, with all
meals, \$8. Attractive special rates
for permanent guests.

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Hotel**
BROADWAY, 70th to 71st Street
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Only 12 minutes to Wall Street
3 minutes to Times Square

Largest and most attractive midtown hotel
For transient and permanent guests.
Convenient all shops and theatres.
Single and double rooms with bath
from \$3.50 per day

Single and double rooms with running
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Restaurant of highest standing
Service a la carte

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149 West 44th Street
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One minute from Broadway; newly re-
decorated and furnished. Suites \$5.00 per
day and upward. Double rooms \$2.50. Refined
and homelike. Ownership management.

RALEIGH HALL
106 W. 47 St., New York
In heart of uptown business
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tractively furnished, light,
sunny rooms, with and with-
out private bath or shower. Exceptional
accommodations for business and profes-
sional men. Club advantages with hotel
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Surf St. ... at Pine Grove Ave.

The Surf combines finer apart-
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A private dining room and
kitchen in each apartment.
Surf accommodations offer
every comfort with the atmos-
phere of a cultured home.
Our Tea Room, a place of
quiet refinement, invites your
patronage.
A Christian Science church
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Hotel Alexandria
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CHICAGO

Moderately priced, conveniently
located, modern hotel. Ten min-
utes walk to Loop Center.

Rooms \$2.00 to \$3.50 with bath.

SPECIAL LOW RATES
TO PERMANENT GUESTS

Hotel Pearson
190 E. Pearson St.
2 blocks from Lake
CHICAGO

A DISTINCTIVE residential and
transient hotel, five minutes
north of the loop, in a neigh-
borhood of quiet refinement. All
rooms with private bath.

Rates \$3.50 per day up

SPECIAL PERMANENT RATES

Virginia Hotel
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CHICAGO

One Block West Michigan Blvd.

European. Fireproof. One of
Chicago's most comfortable resi-
dential and transient hotels. Ten
minutes' walk to shops and
theaters.

Room and bath \$3.00 per day

Minnesota

Every room with private
bath and circulating
ice water

75% of Rooms
\$2 to \$3 Per Day

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STARS OPERATED

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of these steamship lines ready to help you with
information and reservations.

The Christian Science Monitor
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

NEW YORK CURE

INDUSTRIALS			
(Sales in hundreds)	High	Low	1:0
11 Acetol Prod A...	31%	31%	31%
6 Alum Co Am	125	136%	127
4 Am Arch	61	60%	61
3 Am Br Bov	84	7%	8
130 Am Coat Oilfields	1%	1%	1%
1 Am Cyan B	4%	1%	1%

4	Am Dept Stores...	46	43 1/2	43 1/2
14	Amr Explor....	39	35 1/2	35 1/2
40	Am Gas&El	99	95	95
2	Am Gas&El pt	126 1/2	124	125 1/2
1	Am Lound Mch	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
3	Am LtaTrac	106	106	106
125	Am LtaTr pt	190	181	190
175	Am Mfg Co	110	110	110
1	Am M...	84	84	84

10	A	Royce	pt.	167	167	167
48	A	Brown	pt.	107	107	107
1	A	Holling	Mjls	103	103	103
1	A	Superp	pt	28	28	28
1	A	Superp	pt	40	40	40
4	A	Superp	ipr.	102	102	102
1	A	Anglo-Am Oil	N.V.	39	39	39
1	A	Anglo-Am Oil	N.V.	19	19	19
1	A	Am Shell Con	N.Y.	27	27	27
1	A	Asso Gas	S.W.	6	6	6
1	A	Ati Fruit & Sug	pa	8	8	8
1	A	Atlas Flywheel		68	68	68
1	A	Atla F&C	new	39	39	39
1	A	Bahia Corp		7	7	7
1	A	Bahia pt	Cor.	13	13	13
1	A	Belgian Nat Ry		148	148	148
1	A	Benson & H		16	16	16
1	A	Bisco Co		21	21	21
1	A	Bklyn Sho		18	18	18
10	A	Bonack Co		290	290	290

Bob Allen & Br.	42%	42%	42%
1 Brill A	30%	50%	5%
Brillo Mfr	21%	21%	30%
Brill Mfg Co	44%	44%	44%
Bklyn City Tel	44%	44%	44%
Buff Niag & EP n	34	337	34
Buff & Bp new	11%	11	11
Campbell Wks	42%	42%	42%
Can Marc Wireless	3%	16	16
Cardinal Pnt	15	15	15
Card. Sny	22%	22	22
Carnegie Metals	22%	22	22
Case Flow Wks	8%	8	8
Cenest Int pf.	176	176	176
Celanese C	173	173	173
Cent Am Mines	97	84%	88%
Cent States El pf.	107%	107%	107%
Centrust Pnt	11%	11	11
Chas M&P new	11%	11	11
Chs M&SP pf nw	36%	36	36
Chs new new	55%	55	55
Cl Serv pf	55%	55	55

	Serv B	Pf	%	%	%	%
ity Ice & m	6%	9%	96	96	96	10
tub Alum Utten	36	37	85	87	87	10
Health Ed	188	183	184	186	186	24
ons DuZon	nw	23	23	23	23	24
ons Film Ind p	23	23	23	23	23	2
ide B	145	145	70	70	70	4
ons Laund Cor	70	70	70	70	70	4
ontinental O vtc	19	19	19	19	19	15
and Spd A	9	9	9	9	9	1
ole Symbarid Pipe	11	11	11	11	11	230
iering Pub	104	104	104	104	104	1
ere Co	185	185	185	185	185	1
rre Co	245	245	245	245	245	11
Forest vte	4	4	4	4	4	11 C
Forest E d	3	3	3	3	3	11 C
lores Espanera	6	6	6	6	6	1 C
rant Mot	3	3	3	3	3	1 C
ntial Pow B	12	12	12	12	12	1 C
ndash	12	12	12	12	12	1 C

of	110%	110%	110%	2 C
Invest	45%	44%	42%	1 C
PAI opt war	38%	38%	38%	1 C
Spire Pow	34%	33%	34%	1 C
Canada Croesus	34%	37%	38%	4 C
Elect	67%	67%	67%	1 C
AutoLoad A	68%	67%	67%	10 C
E	69%	68%	67%	8 D
Steel	69%	67%	69%	10 D
Chion Park Inc	38%	37%	37%	10 D
Union Wat A	34%	34%	34%	12 E
StoneT	216%	216%	216%	20 E
StoneT&R	216%	216%	216%	1 G
PAK W	108%	108%	108%	30 G
Canada	525%	525%	525%	1 G
man	27%	26%	27%	6 G
Therater A	15%	15%	15%	8 G
Therater A	20%	20%	20%	8 G
n Syphe	6%	6%	6%	5 G

[illegible]

Prices

[illegible]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3—The com-
statement of the 12 E-

[illegible]

Reported by H. Hentz & Co., New York
and Boston.

Co	55	55	55
Stuts Md	18	18	18
18 Stm Md	18	18	18
10 Tex	10	10	10
2 Tract C	2	2	2
2 Tract L	2	2	2
12 Un LAR	12	12	12
14 Un Smel	14	14	14
14 Un	14	14	14
10 Warner B	10	10	10
1 West Phil	1	1	1
FOR			
17 Adriatic E	17	17	17
5 Agri Mtge	5	5	5
1 Batavia P	1	1	1
1 Bogot	1	1	1
51 Brazil E	51	51	51
1 Bu Air Pr	1	1	1
5 Bu Air Pr	5	5	5
1 Bu Air Pr	1	1	1

Wheat
Open 12 1/2

[illegible]

31, 1927, shows net income of May
after charges, equivalent July

[illegible]

Superior Traction Co. for the
Dec. 31 reports net inc

118%	118	118	tion of America has
34%	34%	34%	siary to be know
78%	77%	78	ceptance Corporation
15%	15%	15%	contract to finance d
124%	124%	124%	Company, whose annu
75	76	75	excess of \$80,000,000.
120	120	120	American Acceptance
104	104	104	finance all instalment
29%	29%	29%	more Simmons dealer
16%	16%	16%	world.
12	12	12	

Aggregate of bank clearings	100 T
7.6 per cent compared with	1 T
Outside	7 T

10	35%	35%
10	10	10
91	91	91
30	30	30
12	12	12
13	13	13
36%	36%	36%
87	87	87

Gold valued at \$100,000,000
 ported from New York
 and Feb. 1, of which \$
 Argentina. Imports
 chiefly from Latin Am
 ment of the Metal to
 occurred during the w

10—Year S. F. 51½s, 1938

DOWLING, SWAIN & SHEA
27 STATE STREET, BOSTON, MASS.
Tel Hubbard 1690-1681-1682-1683
1015 Elm St., Manchester, N. H.

1110

DOMESTIC BOTTLE		(Sales in \$1000's)	
1	Ala Pack 45	87.9	9
2	Ala Pack 35	52.1	10
3	Am Upp Corp 5	101.0	11
4	Am GEE 6 1/2	204.9	12
5	Am PAL 6 1/2	107.0	13
6	Am Roll 1 1/2	47.7	14
7	Am Roll M 5 1/2	101.8	15
8	Am Thread 5	100.0	16
9	Ammaconda 5	22.0	17
10	Asaro P&L 5 1/2	56.7	18
11	Asaro G&E 5 1/2	77.2	19
12	Bob & M AC 5 1/2	16.1	20
13	CM&P P&L 5 1/2	75.9	21
14	CM&P P&L 3000	96.3	22

Federal Bond & Mortgage

Vend	68'68....	98%
PfA	68'68....	95%
Pow	58'67....	100%
Taylor T&R	58'28	100%
Oil 58'47....	101%	
Oil 58'37....	102%	
Oil 58'39....	98%	
ops P&L	58'57	101%
Match	58'47	99%
Sec Corp	58'47	95%
st Co	58'38	92%
st Co	58'37....	97%
st Eqty	58'47	108%
ers G&C	58'47	100%
PFBSA	58'38	107%
McNair	58'38	107%
Gen'l	58'38	99%
Gentl	58'38	99%
NAT	58'38	99%
real	58'31	102%
Cot	58'30	100%
Dairy P	58'30	99%
Lt	58'30	107%

SMALL

[illegible]

New York Stock Exchange
Boston Stock Exchange
New York Curb Market

[illegible]

Certificates permit us to suggest that you do so prior to April 15, 1964.

'52.	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$
'51..	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$
'50.	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$
'49.	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$
'19...	15	15	15
'21...	15	15	15
7m '45	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$
5m '55.	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$
7m '45.	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$
7m '62	90	90	90
wn.	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$

Member Colorado State League and
United States League

A'S LOADINGS
 handled by the Penn-
 system for the week
 137,411, which com-
 in the preceding
 the corresponding
 the period Jan. 1
 ars handled totaled
 eared with 597,171
 iod of 1927, a de-
 nt.

	1927	1928
Net operating income	\$562,903	\$682,062
	178,845	

Under contract Corporation will sales of 20,000 or throughout the

ARGENTINA
\$35,000 was ex-
between Jan. 24
\$10,250,000 want to
of \$33,000 came
merica. No move-
from Canada
week.

1



HOOD RUBBER SHOWING FOR NINE MONTHS

Earnings Approximately \$3
a Share for Period—
Substantial Gain

Hood Rubber Company in about a fortnight will make public report of its operations for the nine months ended Dec. 31, 1927, the fiscal period having been changed from March 31 to the calendar year.

Preliminary figures indicate a balance of approximately \$3 a share for the period after all charges and preferred dividends, upon the 200,000 shares of common stock, an annual rate of earnings power of 35 per cent. This will compare with a loss in the March 31, 1927, fiscal year of \$2,478,000. Last year was abnormal, of course, for the total shrinkage in values incidental to declining raw materials and falling finished goods prices and rebates was in the neighborhood of \$4,000,000.

The Watertown company has a record-breaking unit volume of sales for the nine months period, compared with \$30,409,000 for the full 1927 fiscal year. In spite of the fact that selling prices averaged 20 per cent below last year, unit sales were 17 per cent ahead of the corresponding period of 1926.

Total net earnings of Hood Rubber for the nine months period were something in excess of \$1,000,000 after interest and taxes, after deducting \$416,000 of preferred dividends the balance for the common was almost exactly \$600,000. Based on \$1,000,000 net the margin of profit turnover was less than 2 1/2 per cent, which is less than normal and which indicates further improvement in earning power this year.

The financial position at the year end was sound. Borrowings were cut from \$3,925,000 to \$2,550,000, and inventories reduced from just under \$1,000,000 to about \$1,050,000. Due to sinking fund payment on notes and preferred stock working capital increased slightly to \$1,500,000. Surplus gained about \$400,000 to \$3,500,000.

As a result of installation of labor-saving equipment and improved operating methods, Hood Rubber's efficiency has been gaining with the years. For instance, it did in all 1927 about four times as much business as in 1926 or roughly \$40,000,000 compared with \$9,000,000 with only a 50 per cent addition in factory employees from 5000 to 7500.

Hood Rubber has a present day capacity of 75,000 pairs foot wear, 25,000 tires, pneumatic and solid, 45,000 pairs rubber heels and 10,000 pairs rubber soles daily.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:
Call loans—renewal rate 4 1/2%
Commercial paper—4 1/2%
Customers' loans—4 1/2%
Collateral loans—4 1/2%
Year money—4 1/2%
Time loans—4 1/2%
Sixty-day notes—4 1/2%
Four to six months—4 1/2%

Today's previous
Bar silver in New York 55 1/2
Bar gold in New York 133 1/2
Bar silver in London 55 1/2
Bar gold in London 133 1/2

Cleaving House Figures
Exchanges—185,000,000 New York
Year ago today—185,000,000
Year ago—185,000,000
Year ago—185,000,000
F. R. bank credit—25,702,783 116,000,000

Acceptance Market
Prime Eligible Banks—3 1/2%
30 days—3 1/2%
60 days—3 1/2%
90 days—3 1/2%
12 months—3 1/2%
Non-eligible and other banks—3 1/2%
Banks in general 1/4 per cent higher.

Leading Central Bank Rates
The 12 central reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:
Atlanta—3 1/2%
Boston—3 1/2%
Cleveland—3 1/2%
Cincinnati—3 1/2%
Dallas—3 1/2%
Denver—3 1/2%
Detroit—3 1/2%
Houston—3 1/2%
Los Angeles—3 1/2%
Minneapolis—3 1/2%
New York—3 1/2%
Philadelphia—3 1/2%
Portland—3 1/2%
San Francisco—3 1/2%
St. Louis—3 1/2%
St. Paul—3 1/2%
Seattle—3 1/2%
Wash. D. C.—3 1/2%
Chicago—3 1/2%
San Antonio—3 1/2%
San Diego—3 1/2%
San Jose—3 1/2%
Santa Fe—3 1/2%
Tulsa—3 1/2%
Wichita—3 1/2%

Foreign Exchange Rates
Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:
Sterling—127 1/2
Demand—127 1/2
Cables—127 1/2
France—127 1/2
Demand—127 1/2
Cables—127 1/2
Germany—127 1/2
Demand—127 1/2
Cables—127 1/2
Italy—127 1/2
Demand—127 1/2
Cables—127 1/2
Japan—127 1/2
Demand—127 1/2
Cables—127 1/2
Netherlands—127 1/2
Demand—127 1/2
Cables—127 1/2
Sweden—127 1/2
Demand—127 1/2
Cables—127 1/2
Switzerland—127 1/2
Demand—127 1/2
Cables—127 1/2
Belgium—127 1/2
Demand—127 1/2
Cables—127 1/2
Spain—127 1/2
Demand—127 1/2
Cables—127 1/2
Portugal—127 1/2
Demand—127 1/2
Cables—127 1/2
Greece—127 1/2
Demand—127 1/2
Cables—127 1/2
Russia—127 1/2
Demand—127 1/2
Cables—127 1/2
Poland—127 1/2
Demand—127 1/2
Cables—127 1/2
Czechoslovakia—127 1/2
Demand—127 1/2
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Yugoslavia—127 1/2
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Rumania—127 1/2
Demand—127 1/2
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Bulgaria—127 1/2
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Turkey—127 1/2
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Persia—127 1/2
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Afghanistan—127 1/2
Demand—127 1/2
Cables—127 1/2
Siam—127 1/2
Demand—127 1/2
Cables—127 1/2
Ceylon—127 1/2
Demand—127 1/2
Cables—127 1/2
Sri Lanka—127 1/2
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Malaya—127 1/2
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Sumatra—127 1/2
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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

STAR ATHLETES IN B. A. A. MEET

Thirty-Ninth Annual Indoor Games at Boston Arena Tomorrow

A thoroughly high-class entry list which may yet be raised to a still higher class by the last-minute entry of Dr. Otto Feltzer, the famous German runner who recently won the world record for the half-mile run, has been assembled by Thomas J. Kinnally, athletic manager, for the thirty-ninth annual indoor track and field games of the Boston Athletic Association which will take place tomorrow night at the Boston Arena. These games have been famous the world over for the quality of competition furnished, as well as the keen rivalry which exists between the college and school relay races which form a part of the program. Brilliant performers have entered in every event and a number of the athletes who will compete are sure to be on the United States Olympic team this year. The program is composed of the 44-yard dash, the 100-yard dash, the 200-yard dash, the 400-yard dash, the 800-yard dash, the 1,600-yard dash, the 3,200-yard dash, the 6,400-yard dash, the 12,800-yard dash, the 25,600-yard dash, the 51,200-yard dash, the 102,400-yard dash, the 204,800-yard dash, the 409,600-yard dash, the 819,200-yard dash, the 1,638,400-yard dash, the 3,276,800-yard dash, the 6,553,600-yard dash, the 13,107,200-yard dash, the 26,214,400-yard dash, the 52,428,800-yard dash, the 104,857,600-yard dash, the 209,715,200-yard dash, the 419,430,400-yard dash, the 838,860,800-yard dash, the 1,677,721,600-yard dash, the 3,355,443,200-yard dash, the 6,710,886,400-yard dash, the 13,421,772,800-yard dash, the 26,843,545,600-yard dash, the 53,687,091,200-yard dash, the 107,374,182,400-yard dash, the 214,748,364,800-yard dash, the 429,496,729,600-yard dash, the 858,993,459,200-yard dash, the 1,717,986,918,400-yard dash, the 3,435,973,836,800-yard dash, the 6,871,947,673,600-yard dash, the 13,743,895,347,200-yard dash, the 27,487,788,694,400-yard dash, the 54,975,577,388,800-yard dash, the 109,951,154,777,600-yard dash, the 219,902,309,555,200-yard dash, the 439,804,619,110,400-yard dash, the 879,609,238,220,800-yard dash, the 1,759,218,476,441,600-yard dash, the 3,518,436,952,883,200-yard dash, the 7,036,873,905,766,400-yard dash, the 14,073,747,811,532,800-yard dash, the 28,147,495,623,065,600-yard dash, the 56,294,991,246,131,200-yard dash, the 112,589,982,492,262,400-yard dash, the 225,179,964,984,524,800-yard dash, the 450,359,929,969,049,600-yard dash, the 900,719,859,938,099,200-yard dash, the 1,801,439,719,876,198,400-yard dash, the 3,602,879,439,752,396,800-yard dash, the 7,205,758,879,504,793,600-yard dash, the 14,411,517,759,009,587,200-yard dash, the 28,823,035,518,019,174,400-yard dash, the 57,646,071,036,038,348,800-yard dash, the 115,292,142,072,076,697,600-yard dash, the 230,584,284,144,153,395,200-yard dash, the 461,168,568,288,306,790,400-yard dash, the 922,337,136,576,613,580,800-yard dash, the 1,844,674,273,153,227,161,600-yard dash, the 3,689,348,546,306,454,323,200-yard dash, the 7,378,697,092,612,908,646,400-yard dash, the 14,757,394,185,225,817,292,800-yard dash, the 29,514,788,370,451,634,585,600-yard dash, the 59,029,576,740,903,269,171,200-yard dash, the 118,059,153,481,806,538,342,400-yard dash, the 236,118,306,963,613,076,684,800-yard dash, the 472,236,613,927,226,153,369,369,600-yard dash, the 944,473,227,854,452,306,738,739,200-yard dash, the 1,888,946,455,708,904,613,477,478,400-yard dash, the 3,777,892,911,417,809,227,954,956,800-yard dash, the 7,555,785,822,835,618,455,911,913,600-yard dash, the 15,111,571,645,671,236,911,823,827,200-yard dash, the 30,223,143,291,342,473,823,647,654,400-yard dash, the 60,446,286,582,684,947,647,291,308,908,800-yard dash, the 120,892,573,165,369,895,295,582,617,817,600-yard dash, the 241,785,146,330,739,790,591,175,163,635,200-yard dash, the 483,570,292,661,479,581,182,350,346,367,369,600-yard dash, the 967,140,585,322,959,162,364,700,712,734,739,200-yard dash, the 1,934,281,170,645,918,324,728,401,425,469,478,400-yard dash, the 3,868,562,341,291,837,648,856,850,850,938,956,800-yard dash, the 7,737,124,682,583,675,297,713,701,711,877,913,600-yard dash, the 15,474,249,365,167,351,594,427,402,355,755,827,200-yard dash, the 30,948,498,730,334,703,118,874,804,710,711,511,654,400-yard dash, the 61,896,997,460,669,406,237,749,620,421,422,302,308,800-yard dash, the 123,793,994,921,338,812,475,498,841,842,604,616,617,600-yard dash, the 247,587,989,842,677,624,950,997,683,685,208,223,200-yard dash, the 495,175,979,685,355,249,901,985,367,370,446,446,400-yard dash, the 990,351,959,370,710,498,802,970,734,740,892,892,800-yard dash, the 1,980,703,918,741,421,996,604,940,146,148,184,184,800-yard dash, the 3,961,407,837,482,843,992,120,296,296,368,368,800-yard dash, the 7,922,815,674,965,687,984,240,592,592,736,736,800-yard dash, the 15,845,631,349,931,375,968,480,118,118,147,147,600-yard dash, the 31,691,262,699,862,751,936,960,236,236,294,294,800-yard dash, the 63,382,525,399,724,503,872,472,472,588,588,800-yard dash, the 126,765,050,799,448,006,744,944,944,117,117,175,175,600-yard dash, the 253,530,101,598,896,012,148,188,188,234,234,350,350,800-yard dash, the 507,060,203,197,792,024,296,376,376,468,468,700,700,800-yard dash, the 1,014,120,406,394,584,048,592,752,752,936,936,140,140,280,280,800-yard dash, the 2,028,240,812,789,168,1096,1184,1184,187,187,274,274,560,560,800-yard dash, the 4,056,481,625,578,336,2192,2368,2368,374,374,548,548,800-yard dash, the 8,112,963,251,156,672,4384,4736,4736,748,748,1096,1096,800-yard dash, the 16,225,926,503,313,344,8768,9472,9472,1496,1496,2192,2192,800-yard dash, the 32,451,853,006,626,688,17536,18944,18944,2992,2992,4384,4384,800-yard dash, the 64,903,706,213,253,376,35072,37888,37888,5984,5984,8768,8768,800-yard dash, the 129,807,412,426,506,752,71168,75776,75776,11968,11968,17536,17536,800-yard dash, the 259,614,825,853,012,1503,30064,30352,30352,23936,23936,35072,35072,800-yard dash, the 519,229,651,706,302,3006,60128,60704,60704,47872,47872,71168,71168,800-yard dash, the 1,038,459,303,404,604,6024,120256,121408,121408,95744,95744,142336,142336,800-yard dash, the 2,076,918,606,808,1208,240512,242816,242816,191488,191488,284672,284672,800-yard dash, the 4,153,837,213,616,2416,481024,485632,485632,382976,382976,569344,569344,800-yard dash, the 8,307,674,427,232,4832,962048,971264,971264,765952,765952,1138688,1138688,800-yard dash, the 16,615,348,854,464,9664,1924096,1942528,1942528,1531904,1531904,2277376,2277376,800-yard dash, the 33,230,697,708,928,19328,3848192,3885056,3885056,3063808,3063808,4554752,4554752,800-yard dash, the 66,461,395,417,856,38656,7696384,7770112,7770112,6127616,6127616,8909504,8909504,800-yard dash, the 132,922,790,835,712,77312,15392768,15540224,15540224,12255232,12255232,17819008,17819008,800-yard dash, the 265,845,581,671,424,154624,30785536,31080448,31080448,24510464,24510464,35638016,35638016,800-yard dash, the 531,691,163,342,848,309248,61571072,62160896,62160896,49020928,49020928,71276032,71276032,800-yard dash, the 1,063,382,326,685,696,618496,123142144,123221792,123221792,98041856,98041856,142552064,142552064,800-yard dash, the 2,126,764,653,371,392,1236992,246284288,246443584,246443584,196083712,196083712,285104128,285104128,800-yard dash, the 4,253,529,306,742,784,2473984,492568576,492727872,492727872,392167424,392167424,570208256,570208256,800-yard dash, the 8,507,058,613,485,568,4947968,985137152,985255744,985255744,784334848,784334848,1140416512,1140416512,800-yard dash, the 17,014,117,226,971,136,9895936,1970274048,1970411488,1970411488,1568669696,1568669696,2280833024,2280833024,800-yard dash, the 34,028,234,452,272,19791872,393834816,3938622976,3938622976,3137339392,3137339392,4561666048,4561666048,800-yard dash, the 68,056,468,904,544,39583744,7876696352,7877245952,7877245952,6274678784,6274678784,8923332096,8923332096,800-yard dash, the 136,112,937,808,1088,79167488,15753392704,15756491904,15756491904,12549357568,12549357568,17846664192,17846664192,800-yard dash, the 272,225,875,616,2176,158334976,31486785408,31492983808,31492983808,25098715136,25098715136,35693328384,35693328384,800-yard dash, the 544,451,751,232,4352,316669952,62973570816,62985967616,62985967616,50197430272,50197430272,71386656768,71386656768,800-yard dash, the 1,088,903,502,464,8704,633339904,125947141632,125991935232,125991935232,100394860544,100394860544,142773313536,142773313536,800-yard dash, the 2,177,807,004,928,17408,1266679808,251894283264,251983870464,251983870464,200789721088,200789721088,285546627072,285546627072,800-yard dash, the 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4,676,804,931,485,696,98566144,37399123984384,135276919144421052630272,541078919144421052630272,541078919144421052630272,43119274713040272,43119274713040272,58878549426080272,58878549426080272,800-yard dash, the 9,353,609,862,971,372,197132288,74798247968768,1352818382888421052630272,10821578382888421052630272,10821578382888421052630272,86238549426080272,86238549426080272,117637098556960272,117637098556960272,800-yard dash, the 18,707,219,725,944,394264576,149596495937536,108221578382888421052630272,216431578382888421052630272,216431578382888421052630272,172477098556960272,172477098556960272,2352941971139

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rates are 10 cents a line for the first insertion, 5 cents for each subsequent insertion. For a full description of the various services and rates, see the "General Classified" section on the inside cover of this issue.

Local Classified Advertising

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of this paper. Rates are 10 cents a line for the first insertion, 5 cents for each subsequent insertion. For a full description of the various services and rates, see the "Local Classified Advertising" section on the inside cover of this issue.

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GENTLEMAN'S SUBURBAN HOME
NEAR SAN FRANCISCO
Three-story stone house, 14 large rooms, beautiful grounds, swimming pool, tennis court, etc. Price \$100,000. Call for particulars.

HELP WANTED—MEN
COUNSELLORS
Men counselors wanted for boys' camp. Write Geo. A. Brainerd, Bridgwood, N. J.

WANTED—Thoroughly experienced bookkeeper—stenographer must have good references. Evenly distributed, as well as clerical, and must be able to handle correspondence. Write to Mr. J. H. Smith, 210 Madison Avenue, New York City.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN
BOOKKEEPER—Experienced, competent, must have good references. Evenly distributed, as well as clerical, and must be able to handle correspondence. Write to Mr. J. H. Smith, 210 Madison Avenue, New York City.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST
Competent, accurate, and speed. Also operate typewriter. Write to Mr. J. H. Smith, 210 Madison Avenue, New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN
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LARGE PROFITS to state distributors selling building materials. Write to Mr. J. H. Smith, 210 Madison Avenue, New York City.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES
FURNISH COLO.—For sale, jewelry store established 64 years; best location; excellent business. Write to Mr. J. H. Smith, 210 Madison Avenue, New York City.

RAILROADS PLAN TO BUY EXPRESS
Move on Foot to Take Over Business of War-Time Organization

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK—The railroads of the United States are making arrangements to take over the express business, now handled by an independent company, and operate it as an integral part of the rail lines, according to reports in informed circles here. The Association of Railroad Executives has been conducting a poll of its membership and when a majority have signified a desire to take this action, a meeting will be held to discuss it.

The American Railway Express Company now operates on all the railroads of the United States, excepting the Southern Railway, which has granted a contract to the Southern Express Company, and a few short lines. The express companies owned by the railroads are now being organized into a centralized organization similar to that of the Government Railway Express Company, as the operating organization representing the former concerns.

Present contracts held by this company were said to terminate in 1929 with various railroads, and unless they are either bought by the railroads or the express company at cost, less depreciation, or form a new company to handle the business.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS
MARTY AUGUSTA MACDONALD, classical and modern instruction in English composition, grammar, dictation and Robert's Rules of Order. Write to Mr. J. H. Smith, 210 Madison Avenue, New York City.

REMODELING WORK
REMODELING WORK, remodeling, at residence, 1818 WASHINGTON ST., N. Y. Tel. 1000. 1000. 1000.

PAINTING AND DECORATING
NEW YORK CITY and WESTCHESTER COUNTY. Painting, papering, etc. Write to Mr. J. H. Smith, 210 Madison Avenue, New York City.

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ALBUQUERQUE and MAURICE R. HANLON, classical and modern instruction in English composition, grammar, dictation and Robert's Rules of Order. Write to Mr. J. H. Smith, 210 Madison Avenue, New York City.

MILLINERY
ALICE NICKER—Millinery, specializing in remodeling. Write to Mr. J. H. Smith, 210 Madison Avenue, New York City.

MULTILINGUAL BUREAU
NASH LETTER BUREAU, Multilingual, Bilingual, Trilingual. Write to Mr. J. H. Smith, 210 Madison Avenue, New York City.

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Full scale—Three Spanish black lace and one white lace. Write to Mr. J. H. Smith, 210 Madison Avenue, New York City.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE
1925 Ford 2-door sedan, excellent mechanical condition. Write to Mr. J. H. Smith, 210 Madison Avenue, New York City.

APARTMENTS FOR SALE
BOSTON—For sale at \$12,000. 7-room apartment, all modern, in excellent location. Write to Mr. J. H. Smith, 210 Madison Avenue, New York City.

SHIPPER TAKES RISK FOR MUSE
The Norwegian tanker Nordanger draws 29.7 feet of water and is north of Shanghai Harbor. Write to Mr. J. H. Smith, 210 Madison Avenue, New York City.

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A home where you may rest and study. Attention given to all requests. Write to Mr. J. H. Smith, 210 Madison Avenue, New York City.

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Brookline, Mass. A home with convenient and beautiful grounds. Write to Mr. J. H. Smith, 210 Madison Avenue, New York City.

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SILVER BIRCHES
A home with convenient and beautiful grounds. Write to Mr. J. H. Smith, 210 Madison Avenue, New York City.

For Others
Winnetka, Ill. Special Correspondence

THE children of the Hubbard Woods School here participate every year in a joyous activity at Christmas time.

They bring to the school any toys that are no longer of interest to them, including those in need of repair. Several weeks preceding Christmas these begin arriving, and are of extensive variety: dolls with wavy heads, dangling arms or legs, needing new elastic; shaggy teddy bears, faithful sawdust dogs, soft comforting kittens, wavy fur bunnies, and many other toys.

Under the direction of the manual training instructor, as a part of class work, the older boys of the school painstakingly make the necessary repairs, restoring to usefulness the damaged toys. These, together with the additional contributions from the students, furnish Christmas cheer for the children of a certain school located in a district where extreme poverty seems to be prevalent.

Last year this service was undertaken so wholeheartedly and lovingly that the names of the 175 children enrolled were secured, with hints of possible needs and preferences, and these were considered in choosing the gifts. Everyone received an article of warm clothing, a toy and candy.

It is impossible to describe the joy

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1928

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Maine

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Now is the time to order your winter's coal. We handle only the highest grade of fuel, and would appreciate your business.

Auburn Cash Fuel Co.
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should be tuned at least twice a year
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Dry Goods, Draperies, Ready-to-Wear

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Distinctive Apparel for Women and Misses
Most cordially we invite your inspection
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207 Madison Ave. Tel. Back Bay 4300
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Other cities throughout the United States and other countries.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1928

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Maine

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Underwear, Neckwear, Table Linens
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1928

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

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(Continued)
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Commercial and Retail Stationery
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Ladies' Cloth Dresses Cleaned... 11.25
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Try our luscious Coffee Rolls, 30c doz. Phone 1350 Somerset Fur Side Gift Shoppes Valentines One Penny to One Dollar 4A MAIN STREET Opp. Paul Revere Apartment Leavitt's Shoe Shop QUEEN QUALITY Davis Square, West Somerville Spirella Garments Supporting—Correct—Lifting Fitted at Your Own Home MRS. MARY L. LLOYD Spirella Specialist Somerset 2732-W 24 Willow Ave. DANIEL J. COTTER Plumbing—Heating—Gas Fitting Remodeling and Repairing a Specialty 45 Cedar Street Somerset 4678-R ALFRED A. VEASIE Groceries and Provisions WE CARRY THE MONARCH BRAND Somerset 2619 Mystic 0735 SADIE JACKSON PRESTON MILLINERY Silk Underwear, Hosiery 5 IRVING ST. 2 Min. from Davis Sq. Somerset 7616-W J. A. MARSH Coal Company 38-40 Park Street Tel. 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DAILY FEATURES

Odds and Ends

Early Water System
A system of pipes, in excellent condition, has been discovered near Cologne, Ger. The pipes were installed by the Romans about the year A. D. 80 to supply water from the Elffel Mountains to Colonia Agrippina—what is now the town of Cologne.

Columbus Dispatch: It costs the average railroad company something like \$5000 a year to blow its locomotive whistles when approaching grade crossings, but it doesn't cost the motorist a cent to stop, look and listen.

St. Paul Pioneer Press: Now if the new photograph which automatically takes, prints and delivers pictures while you wait had a photographic attachment to say, "Look pleasant, please," it would be complete.

The Growing Harbor
It now takes 1,000,000 barrels of oil a month to fuel the ships that call at Los Angeles Harbor.

Detroit Free Press: That woman is busy who manages to supervise the pots and pans and bottles of the household, and at the same time helps to keep the political pot boiling.

Fifty Miles a Ton
A powerful express engine consumes about 40 pounds of coal for each mile run.

Philadelphia Inquirer: That New York man who advertised for seven lost pianos could have put a dandy touch of realism to his ad by stating "in a restaurant between Unplumpton Street and Columbus Circle."

Longer to Boil Milk
Milk takes longer to boil than water, owing to the presence of certain soluble solids in solution in milk.

THE MONITOR READER

1. What is Robert Frost's poetry formula?—Home Forum.
2. What is a planetarium? What is its purpose?—News Section.
3. According to Lady Aberdeen, what is the fundamental of good citizenship today?—Sayings.
4. What is a "twenty-two-family tree"?—World's Opinion.
5. What is Charles M. Schwab's recipe for success?—Sayings.
6. What nation has the largest proportion of radio listeners in Europe?—Editorial.

THESE QUESTIONS WERE ANSWERED IN YESTERDAY'S MONITOR

What They Say

RALPH B. WILSON: "In recent years we have been educating the laboring man through installment selling to spend more money than he has been earning. This has helped business but ultimately the books must be balanced."

DR. JOSEPH COLLINS: "In most parts of this country [United States] it is rare to find a house in which a family has lived three generations, and the New Yorker who lives in the house in which he was born hardly exists."

GILBERT MURRAY: "If we had been told in 1923 that within five years the great powers of Europe would have reached their present degree of security and good understanding, the most sanguine among us would have scarcely believed it possible."

JAMES J. DAVIS: "Science has freed the workman and given him enjoyment in life unknown to the kings of old."

DR. EUGENE LYMAN FISKE: "There is no scientific ground for maintaining that the life cycle of man is fixed."

A Thought for Today

A WRONG-DOER is often a man that has left something undone, not always he that has done something.

—Marcus Aurelius

In Lighter Vein

The Pup
A woman was entering a movie when she was stopped by an attendant. "Excuse me, madam," he said, "but you can't take your dog inside."

"How absurd!" protested the woman. "What harm could the pictures do to a tiny dog like this?"—Epsworth Herald.

Maid: "The Missus is sorry she hasn't any boots, but you can have this pair of skates, if you like."

And He Lost the Case
A young lawyer had been retained by a farmer to prosecute a railroad for the loss of 24 hogs. He wanted to impress the jury with the magnitude of the case.

"Twenty-four hogs, gentlemen," he said, "just think! Twenty-four—twice the number there are in the jury box."—The Open Road.

Eskimo Pies
Two small boys were engaged in earnest conversation. "I heard my mother reading about the ice jam," said one. "I wonder what it is."

"I guess," said the other, "it's the kind the little Eskimos eat."

All the Same to Her
"Do the children understand the bedtime stories?" "I dunno. Last night my little girl went to sleep very nicely on a hash recipe."—Louisville Courier Journal.

Defining Them
"Are you very enthusiastic about entertaining callers?" "Yes, but so very few of them are."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1928

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

Placing War on the Defensive

SEVERAL items are on the congressional agenda at Washington that tend to put war, as an organized institution, very much on the defensive. The House Committee on Foreign Affairs has set the stamp of its approval on the Burton resolution "to prohibit the exportation of arms, munitions, or implements of war to any nation which is engaged in war with another." Section two of this resolution states that "Whenever the President recognizes the existence of war between foreign nations by making proclamation of the neutrality of the United States, it shall be unlawful, except by the consent of Congress, to export or attempt to export any arms, munitions, or implements of war from any place in the United States, or any possession thereof, to the territory of either belligerent, or to any place if the ultimate destination of such arms, munitions or implements of war is within the territory of either belligerent or any military or naval force of either belligerent."

Representative Tinkham of Massachusetts has introduced a resolution in the lower house calling for the convening of a third Hague conference, for the purpose of codifying international law. Success in this difficult field would make the possibility of armed conflict more remote.

In the upper branch of Congress like efforts are being made. Senator Borah's resolution calling for an international conference for the purpose of putting war under the ban of law is now before the Senate. This resolution also contemplates the establishment of a world court with affirmative jurisdiction, a court whose decrees shall be enforced through the functioning of an enlightened public opinion. The Capper resolution proposes a series of treaties with France and like-visioned nations for the renunciation of war as an instrument of public policy. This resolution further provides that the nationals of the governments making such treaties shall not be protected by their governments in aiding an aggressor nation. Still other resolutions looking toward the consummation of world peace have been placed before Congress by Representatives La Guardia and Hamilton Fish Jr.

In addition to these pending resolutions there is the correspondence between Aristide Briand and Frank B. Kellogg to be considered. What is being contemplated in these diplomatic exchanges is a multilateral treaty for the renunciation of war between the signatory powers. It does not yet appear what the outcome of the Briand-Kellogg conversations will be, nor what answer will be forthcoming from the other nations included within the scope of the State Department's present efforts. Irrespective of immediate results, and quite apart from the relative merits of the various anti-war resolutions now pending in Congress, it yet remains true that war, as an institution, has been placed on the defensive, not only in the United States but around the world. To facilitate still further this end France and the United States will on Monday sign an arbitration treaty which, supplanting the Root-Jusserand pact, will commit the nations to a considerably larger field of arbitration and in its preamble will express the intention of the governments to eschew war of any kind. Legislators and diplomats have now joined hands with the poets and the prophets in making common cause against the war system of the nations. The hour is full of promise.

Tunneling Toward Friendship

THE publication in Spain of a book with the title, "The Tunnel of the Straits," is a reminder of the immense possibilities for closer relationships among the peoples of the world which are sacrificed to the blinding menace of war. A submarine passage linking Spain with Morocco would seem to be a fitting complement to the Tangier-Fes railway and other remarkable feats of engineering which have been made possible by the establishment of peaceful relations.

Today, it is true, Gibraltar and Tangier, these "sentinels of the ocean routes," are but pawns in the game of diplomacy, while the strait which separates Europe from Africa is what is called "a factor in Mediterranean problems." The author of this little book, however, looks forward confidently to the day when the language of strategy will have given place to that which Aristide Briand in a happy phrase has called "European"—when, in fact, the tunnel of the straits will be an essential link in the chain of railway communication between London and the Cape.

By the side of this project of the future it is perhaps significant that a Spanish engineer, Isidoro de Ibero, has actually worked out the technical details of a plan for a Mediterranean tunnel. He points out that at the narrowest part of the strait, less than eight miles across, the depth of the water is something like half a mile, so that the construction of a tunnel there would be a practical impossibility. The line he proposes would run from Vaqueros Bay to Tangier, a distance of some twenty miles under the sea, to which would have to be added about ten miles of approach, making the total length of track a fraction over forty-eight kilometers. It would be electrified, with a double line and a "normal" gauge, meaning presumably the broad-gauge which is peculiar to most, if not all Spanish railways.

By this new way of crossing to Africa the journey would take only half an hour instead of the three hours by sea, and the difficulties of the landing at Tangier would be avoided. For it is a fact that owing to national rivalries within the Free City the work of making Tangier into a serviceable harbor has made very little progress.

That is the trouble, political jealousies in that part of the world are very acute and are likely to prevent any official sanction of the project. There is also the question of expense. Señor Ibero is of opinion that the whole work of the tunnel could be completed in six years and would cost \$30,000,000 pesetas. The probabilities are, however, that the raising of so much money for a venture which has still to be proved

a necessity rather than a convenience, would be exceedingly difficult.

The idea of an inter-continental tunnel calls to thought inevitably the Channel tunnel scheme, long ago condemned by British opinion as a threat to Great Britain's insular exclusiveness. With the present British commitments to the European system and with the progress of modern invention the Channel tunnel idea appears in a different light, though as a practical proposition it has been definitely abandoned. It is reported in a French paper that the Société Française d'Etudes du Tunnel has at last decided to destroy the experimental shaft and power plant which have stood these many years at Sangatte, a little coast town near Marquise, from which the tunnel was planned to start. This marks the end of a chapter. What if the Spanish scheme should, after all, open another chapter, in which the sense of international solidarity is to conquer the bogey of national fear?

The Administrative Code

IN ONE of the midwestern states, Nebraska, what is known as the administrative code form of state government promises to be an important issue in the forthcoming political campaign. In that State the administrative code was adopted by the Legislature in 1919. The idea had been borrowed chiefly from Illinois. It was enacted after much discussion in the press and on the stump, and after long and critical study by members of the Legislature.

The administrative code, in brief, applies to state government the same idea of centralized authority that is embodied in the Federal Government. The Governor, like the President, is executive in fact as well as name. The various activities of state government are distributed to several departments, each of which has for its head a code secretary, appointed by the Governor with the consent of the Senate. The boards and commissions, such as are not abolished by the code system, are responsible to a code department head. The department heads report directly to the Governor. The system very closely approximates that of a large business corporation, the Governor being the general manager, with a direct responsibility for the success of his organization to the people, who are his board of directors and stockholders.

The idea is generally considered a workable one and basically sound. It does away with all boards and commissions and bureaus that are independent of any directing head. It establishes a progressive condition of fixed responsibility, beginning with single employees of the State and working up through department heads to the Governor, who is compelled to stand responsible for the shortcomings and mistakes of his subordinates.

As sound as the plan is in theory, its adoption encounters hostility from two groups—citizens who have not been convinced of its practical benefits, and politicians who want none of their prerogatives interfered with.

In Nebraska, where an eight-year test of the code has already been made, there exists a diversity of views about its benefits, running from unqualified approval down through the varying states of indifference to determined hostility. In the campaign preceding the April, 1928, primary, when candidates for Governor are to be considered, a fresh opportunity is to be afforded the voters to learn whether the code in practice has proved to be the panacea for the ills of state government its friends claimed it to be. The only candidate for Governor thus far announced has expressed his opposition to the code, and it is already projected as an issue of the primary campaign.

No great business organization could last long or effectively carry on without the applied doctrine of direct responsibility of workers to governing heads. If partisan politics would step aside long enough to allow a careful scrutiny to be made of the operation of the administrative code in state governments where it is in force, it might be discovered that considerable progress has already been registered in the direction of more effective and more economical state government.

Interest Rates and Farm Relief

AMONG the disabilities which the Business Men's Commission on Agriculture reported as the causes of the unprosperous condition of a large percentage of American farmers is the present high rate of interest on farm loans. "Farmers as a class, especially in the Northwest and South," declares the commission, "are burdened with unnecessarily high interest charges." Data collected by the United States Department of Agriculture are quoted to show that the interest rates in such states as North Dakota and Montana on loans of over \$100 averaged from 9.59 per cent to 9.90 per cent. The rates shown by no means indicate the total interest burden on the farmer, since it is the common practice in the rural districts to add to the interest on a bank loan certain other items as a "bonus," or "commission." These supplementary charges often bring the interest rates up to 12 and even 15 per cent.

It was further reported that interest charges are still higher when the credit is obtained not from banks, but from merchants and landlords, an important type of farm credit in the southern states. The cost of this kind of credit is exceedingly high, reaching 22.3 per cent in North Carolina and 24.3 per cent in Georgia. Merchant credit is, as a rule, extended in goods which are charged to the borrower's account, and in these transactions the merchant can exact, in the high prices charged, an additional interest rate. Under the burden of such rates it is exceedingly difficult for the average small farmer to get free of debt.

The importance of the loan situation as a factor in the farm relief problem has long been recognized, and efforts to improve rural credit systems have been made by the Federal Government, with but meager results. The Agricultural Credits Act of 1923 established twelve Intermediate Credit Banks, the principal function of which is to issue debentures against agricultural paper of more than six months' maturity. Under this act loans and rediscounts to the amount of about \$77,000,000 have been made, a negligible figure when compared with

the needs of the agricultural industry, which are estimated at more than \$3,250,000,000. This is a vast amount to contemplate, yet curiously enough it is approximately that of the existing bank loans on securities traded on the country's stock exchanges. Since banking facilities have been devised that provide funds for stock-trading purposes around 4 or 4½ per cent, it would seem possible to have a modification of the Intermediate Credits system that would ultimately provide the farmers with much-needed capital at less than the 7 per cent rate at which loans from that system are made.

Jennings and Baseball

WITH the passing of "Hughey" Jennings, baseball followers cannot help but pause and recall some of the many bright and pleasing features which Jennings brought into the national game of the United States as well as ponder on what baseball can do for a person who has some natural ability for the sport as well as a desire not only to improve the game, but also to use it as a means of advancing his own position. Of an entirely different type from "Christy" Mathewson, Jennings occupied a place in baseball which is, nevertheless, worthy of great respect and which should serve as an example of what can be made out of professional baseball by one who is willing to give of his best.

Forced by financial circumstances to work in a mine before he was able to get a real education, Jennings showed possibilities as a ball player, and, once given his chance to show the owners of professional clubs what he could do, it was only a short time before he reached major-league standards. From then up to the time he was forced to give up active baseball he was one of the big men of the game. A great player himself, he was continually working for the interests of his club and studying every feature of the game, so that when his playing days were over he was picked to manage a major league team, an assignment which he carried out with marked success.

It was in the position of manager that he became most popular with the baseball public, as he brought many innovations into the work of coaching which appealed to the general public. His "Attaboy Ty" became famous all over the country; his learning to whistle through his fingers after the umpires had refused to let him use a whistle; his pulling up of the grass along the coaching line; his antics and his pleasing smile, were features introduced by him which will always be affectionately remembered by the hundreds of thousands who enjoyed them.

But there was another phase of Jennings' career which is extraordinarily illustrative of what can be accomplished by an ambitious youth, and that was his determination to get an education as soon as he became financially able. The result was that after many a man has come to the conclusion that he is too old to study Jennings took courses in several colleges and finally completed a law course at Cornell University, was admitted to the Pennsylvania bar and did some practicing. Such a career is indeed worthy of the great national game. One of Jennings' famous sayings when on the coaching line was, "Touch all the bases," and certainly no player ever followed out that command with more enthusiasm and respect than did Hugh A. Jennings.

One Lindbergh, One Chamberlin

WILL ROGERS, that incomparable commentator-at-large, has recently expressed his regret that Lindbergh couldn't be twins, so notable have been his accomplishments. The spread of spontaneous good will wherever he has visited has been a service not exceeded by his achievements in behalf of aviation. There is but one Lindbergh. His individuality is unique. His works are distinguished. But these facts need not deter us from recognizing the contributions which other pioneers are making to the advancement of modern aeronautics.

These pioneers include an aviator named Chamberlin, whose transatlantic flight from New York to Germany is not the only benefit he has rendered to his profession. At present he is pursuing two important objectives. One is the extension of the endurance flying record, and the other is a 30,000-mile nation-wide lecture tour on various aspects of aviation. Notwithstanding his fame as one of the few transatlantic fliers, Chamberlin has refused to exploit for selfish or unworthy ends his distinction. He is serving his profession and his fellow man, and he is sure to have the support of an appreciative nation in his new efforts.

Editorial Notes

Wet factions have seized upon the statement of the United States Department of Agriculture that more than 27,000,000 pounds of pretzels, having a value of nearly \$5,000,000, are manufactured annually in the United States, as an indication that the country is just as wet as in the days before prohibition. Youngsters who nibble these crackers with delight, however, and grown-ups who are growing accustomed to having them served with their soup at restaurants all over the country, are likely to think differently.

If many of the peoples of the world are opposed to war; if the League of Nations adopts conventions against it; if organizations everywhere are passing resolutions condemning it; if individual countries are signing arbitration pacts; if prominent officers of the armies and navies of the world are raising their voices against war—then who is it that wants war?

An item of "good news" which deserves wide chronicling relates to a Boston jeweler who has repaid his creditors in full with interest for obligations legally discharged when he felt himself compelled to go through bankruptcy thirteen years ago.

"Do not try to help the artist along by humming," is one of the don'ts offered to music clubs. May the message spread far and wide.

The man in a brown study hasn't time to be blue.

The World From the "Bull Inn"

I HAVE reached another objective point, and serenely from it I contemplate the world. I have come to it by a long and devious route, through many lands and over many seas; but it has been a goal ever before me and sweet content sits upon my heart at its attainment.

Much space might I occupy with a mere enumeration of the many places whence I have regarded longingly this high objective, of the strange environments amid which my thoughts have hovered happily about it. Tramping in the Australian "bush" I have dreamed of those Kentish lanes which converge upon it; in the hot tropics my fancy has pictured the cool repose of its ancient, oak-rathered dining room; and it has seemed ever to await me as the most welcome of havens after these years of circumnavigating the world, quite as the vision of some fair little harbor in the homeland enchains the thoughts of the far-wandering mariner.

And so, even as Mr. Pickwick, I regard the world complacently and with serene satisfaction from the "Bull Inn," the inn which is so marvelously and so delightfully unaltered and whose understanding host contrives in full measure to maintain the prestige so sufficiently declared in Mr. Jingle's enduring encomium.

For it is, I submit you, a fine thing, a very fine thing, to find yourself at the "Bull Inn" after many thousand miles of traveling. It is pre-eminent, too, a fitting thing.

To come back to England and there, wandering through the Kentish byways and pausing by the garden, to reflect in undisturbed leisure upon the experience of three and a half years, to pause at the "Leather Bottle" and then to stroll contemplatively back to the "Bull Inn" for dinner—ah, that, my friend, is satisfaction, dreams' fulfillment, content! Here in this ancient room, with its ample tables, its time-marked rafters and its sedate repose, I feel, as the jocular Mr. Pickwick, that all is well with the world.

The "Bull Inn" sits serenely in Rochester's main street and seems, in its very tranquillity, to rebuke the bustle of market-time or a bank holiday. Accompanying it back into the past is the ancient and beautiful cathedral, and there a little way along the High Street is the immense clock overhanging the footpath, "as-if Time himself had set up business there and hung out his sign."

Moreover, there is the old hostel endowed long ago by a man of benevolence and brotherly love, that each night "five men, being neither thieves nor proctors," might find

suicor. And see! there they are tonight, waiting patiently for the hour when they may be admitted.

Little altered is Rochester, and altered not at all is the "Bull Inn." "I have a reputation to sustain," declares mine host, as he calls my attention to the words emblazoned over the broad entry, "Good House, Nice Beds." And right well has he sustained it, as I feel certain Mr. Jingle would be the first to admit, were the Pickwick Club to abide here tonight. Such being the case, how well-advised am I, that I tarry here anon to look back over the long, long trail that has led up and down and around the world!

But there is other than the "Bull Inn" to be concerned with hereabouts, and one renews quite properly his acquaintance with the memories of Dickens's Kent. So, come morning, I am forth for Gad's Hill which, as I am informed, is now occupied by a young ladies' seminary. I cross the river in the very shadow of the splendid old castle and then, almost before I know it, I am atop Gad's Hill with the "Sir John Falstaff Inn" at my right and the fine old brick mansion that was "Gad's Hill Place" just beyond on the left.

How one delights to note the splendid condition that it is in, the freshness of the gardens, the smoothness of the greenward, the well-sustained dignity of the residence itself! A magnificently comprehensive view of the fair Kentish countryside it commands, that very countryside whose charm lingers in the traveler's memory and ever calls him back and back again—to England.

And now there is time to reach Cobham and the "Leather Bottle" for a late luncheon, after such a leisurely walk as shall be appropriate to the region and its associations. The way leads, first through a typical Kentish byway along the borders of the expansive Gad's Hill Place estate, then along one of the main highways, well-metalled, smooth and broad, and finally into the exquisite little hamlet of Cobham, one of the real unspoiled bits of England.

And the "Leather Bottle" lives quite as well up to its ancient reputation as does the "Bull," with an excellent fare doubly enjoyable in the low-ceilinged dining room, with its twisted oaken rafters, its uneven floor and its well and suitably adorned walls. Ah, yes! the "Bull Inn," the "Leather Bottle," Gad's Hill Place—they were well worth coming back to from the lands of the world.

M. T. G.

From the World's Great Capitals—Rome

THE housing problem is one to which the Government is giving close attention. All who visit Italy today are impressed by the great housing schemes which have been carried out all over the country for improving the accommodation available for the working classes and government employees. The National Institute for cheap dwellings, financed by long-term loans at special rates of interest, has erected imposing blocks in which thousands of families are housed; co-operative societies organized by the several categories of employees have provided in a large measure for their needs; but the demand is not yet adequately met. This has led to the decree issued by the Council of Ministers at one of its recent meetings granting exemption from taxation for a period of twenty-five years to apartments consisting of not more than five rooms and kitchen, which must be let at rents not to exceed seventy lire per room.

In October, 1922, the length of railway lines run by electric traction in Italy was 689 kilometers. From that date to June, 1927, a further 370 kilometers were added. Since then the electrification of the Bologna-Florence and of the Naples-Villa Literno lines has been completed. Before the year closes the Foggia-Benevento and the Rome-Avezzano lines will add a further 325 kilometers to the total. In 1929 the Bolzano-Brenner and the Ovada-Alessandria lines, covering a distance of 268 kilometers, will be electrified, followed in 1930 by a further 444 kilometers represented by the Cuneo-Ventimiglia, the Savona-Ventimiglia, the Parma-Spezia, and the Benevento-Naples lines. So that by the end of that year over 2000 kilometers of railway line will be run by electric power in Italy. The Modane-Leghorn line (457 kilometers), now entirely electrified, is the longest line so run in Europe.

The first three volumes of the national edition of the complete works of Gabriele d'Annunzio—Alicione, Francesco da Rimini, and Forse che si forse che no—have been published by the new Verona press of the Milanese publisher Mondadori. This great edition of the works of the Italian national poet will comprise about fifty volumes, each of which will contain about 300 pages, and an average of eight volumes will be published every year. There are three different editions of this national publication, and as the volumes will not be sold separately, only a privileged few will be in a position to obtain a copy of this interesting collection. The special edition de luxe, which will comprise only ten works chosen by the poet, and of which only six copies hand-written on vellum, numbered in Roman figures, signed by the author and bound by hand in full blue morocco, will be available, will cost 8000 lire per volume. The other two editions of 200 and 2601 numbered copies, respectively, will cost 400 and 150 lire per volume. The publication of the complete works of d'Annunzio will mark an interesting revival of the Italian drama edition, and it is anticipated that national editions of other Italian classics will similarly be undertaken by the Italian Government.

The problem of the recovery of the so-called Caligula barges, which lie at the bottom of the Lake of Nemi, has at last entered on its final phase, and a scheme submitted to Benito Mussolini by five Roman firms for the lowering of the level of the lake by transferring the water to the adjacent Lake Albano has been approved by the Duce. The preliminary operations have already been started, and it is expected that the larger of the two barges will be recovered before the end of the current year. The five firms have undertaken to do the work free of charge as an act of homage toward the head of the Italian Government. The level of the lake will be lowered one meter every month, and the water will be poured from the Lake of Nemi to the Lake Albano by a difficult piece of engineering in which high-powered electric pumps will pump the lake dry, the water being conveyed to the near-by lake by a pipe line. The salvage of the two Roman ships after nearly twenty centuries will no doubt be the most important archaeological event of the year.

The rapid Italianization of the Upper Adige continues to be the chief concern of the local authorities in the new territory annexed by Italy after the war. The latest order issued by the prefect of Bolzano is that at the hotels, restaurants and inns of the province at least the same number of Italian newspapers must be at the disposal of readers as papers published in the German language. This rule applies equally to circulating libraries, and if this order is not carried into effect in six months' time the license will be withdrawn by the authorities. It will certainly be very difficult for the German libraries in the Upper Adige to provide themselves with so many Italian books at one time, and it is possible that many German books will have to be withdrawn from circulation so that the prefect's orders may be obeyed.

A monument in honor of Giosuè Carducci, whose works have placed him among the classic authors of modern Italy and which have earned for him the Nobel prize for literature in 1906, will be unveiled this spring at Bologna. The monument is the work of Leonardo Bistolfi, one of the greatest sculptors of the old Italian school. In the

center rises a full-sized figure of the poet, and at its back are grouped twenty-two figures in high relief representing the works of the poet, and forming the background of the very imposing monument. Below the figure is a winged horse ridden by a woman representing the genius of Poetry, by Freedom, while other groups represent Music, Rhyme and Imagination.

Special summer schools for foreigners have now become an established institution in Italy. All the principal centers, which either for reason of their natural beauty or for their historical association with the past attract a large number of foreign visitors, have these summer courses. The latest to be instituted is the summer school of music in the island of Capri; the courses of this school, which will be formally inaugurated in July of this year, will last eight weeks, and Ottorino Respighi, the well-known Italian composer, has been entrusted with its direction. Among the subjects that will be taught at Capri are musical composition, piano, singing, violin, harp, and the Italian language. As a rule these music lessons are given every week, of which two are given individually to each student, the third being given collectively. Moreover, a weekly concert will be given on Saturdays by the professors themselves, while noted Italian artists will be frequently asked to sing or play at the summer school for the benefit of the students.

One of the most beautiful of the historical villas of Rome, the Villa Madama, recently acquired by Conte and Contessa Dentice Frasso (formerly Dorothy Taylor of New York) is undergoing a much-needed restoration and will shortly resume its original freshness and beauty. Built by the famous architect Giulio Romano from designs by Raphael for Cardinal Giulio de' Medici, who later became Pope, it changed hands several times before coming to its present owners. Its name is derived from "Madama" Margherita of Parma, the daughter of Charles V, and owing to its beautiful position it commands one of the best views of Rome. It has a magnificent loggia, besides many exquisite frescoes by Giulio Romano and Giovanni da Udine. In former years it was left in such a state of neglect that peasants were allowed to live in its stately rooms. The villa also possesses a beautiful garden, which at one time was considered as one of the most attractive private gardens in Italy.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain the judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

The Encouraging Side of Prohibition

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: There are still violations of the prohibition law in plenty in some sections of the United States, but let us look at the bright side, the sunlit side, for a moment. One automobile traveler reports having seen but three intoxicated men during an auto journey of 10,600 miles within the borders of the United States—not enough to mar all the pleasant scenery, nor yet enough so that failure can be written against the Volstead Act. If violations of the law are still plentiful, we might turn once more to the bright side and think of what some of the violators are receiving. Here is a luminous paragraph from the Daily Star-News of Pasadena, Calif. Should not every bootlegger have at least one copy to paste in his hat?

Unable to pay a fine of \$500 on charges of transportation and possession of liquor, this violator of law was today sent to the work camp in the Arroyo Seco to work out his fine at the rate of one dollar per day.

Why, I was far up the beautiful Arroyo Seco only the other day. It is a canyon of wondrous beauty; foaming pools, water oases, tiger lilies, ferns, etc. Where the ferns carpet a hillside I paused to drink in their coolness and beauty. I had eyes for every foaming pool, for every dainty wild flower in its shy beauty. Yes, my day overfilled with delightful experiences. But how about the 800 days that stretch out for this violator of prohibition law? Think you they will be so pleasant? Pasadena, Calif. GEORGE W. TUTTLE.

C. T. D. C.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: The Current Topics Discussion Club, 17 North Robey Street, Chicago, has instructed me to write you this letter for the benefit of those of your Chicago readers who may be interested in the discussion of public affairs. The C. T. D. C. is an organization of young men and women, ranging in ages from eighteen to thirty-five, which meets every Friday night at the address given above for the sole purpose of discussing any question that may be of interest to anyone in the club. The club is ten years old and from the time of its founding has maintained a policy of weekly meetings, a wide range of topics for discussion, and a membership open to anyone in sympathy with the primary aim of the club—an orderly discussion of current topics conducted according to a definite plan. Membership involves practically no financial obligations. Anyone interested in attending a meeting or in learning more about the club may reach me by calling Hyde Park 9206 or by writing to 5537 Ingleside Avenue, Chicago, Ill. KNOWLES ROSSMAN.